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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The McClure Election Bill.

Changes Made in Committee of the Whole—McClure and White the Pioneers in Introducing Unconstitutional Legislation—Justices of the Peace Required to Take the Oath to Support the Constitution—Contested Elections—Some Objections to the Proposed Election Law—Dangerous Tendencies of State Legislation, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1874.

McClure got his election bill up to-day, and passed it through the Committee of the Whole, where he amended and modified it materially. The first section was struck out entirely, and the provision authorizing the court to remove election officers at pleasure. The bill, so amended, was reported back, and goes over on the orders until Tuesday night, to which time the Senate stands adjourned.

The first section was struck out because it re-enacted existing laws, without reciting the provisions thus re-enacted, and this was precisely one of the things most distinctly forbidden by the new Constitution.

It is somewhat remarkable that the only two acts of legislation yet attempted came from Messrs. White and McClure, friends and supporters of the new Constitution, and that both of them, as introduced, were in direct violation of that instrument. Mr. White's effort consisted of an attempt to authorize the purchase of supplies for the Legislature by the clerks, through the agency of a concurrent resolution, when the Constitution says distinctly that all resolutions requiring the assent of the two Houses shall go to the Governor and be signed by him the same as a bill. A concurrent resolution, under the old order of things, did not need the Governor's signature, and Harry evidently forgot that he had passed from under the sway of the old to a new and different dispensation.

Of course, no one supposes that either of these gentlemen did this with their eyes open; but the fact that they each blundered so palpably, at the very start, shows how strong are old habits, and how hard it is to take in, all at once, the full effect of a sudden change. Indeed, every one is compelled, just now, to tread gingerly and carefully, for fear of going wrong; and it will be some time before the bearings are correctly obtained.

The Governor to-day took the oath, in the open Senate, to support the new Constitution, the oath being administered by the Speaker. The Senate did the same yesterday, and all State officers, civil and judicial, are required to take the same oath within thirty days after the Constitution goes into effect. As justices of the peace are "judicial officers," the Attorney General rules that they are required to take and subscribe the oath before the recorder of their county. The 'Squires had better look to it.

One of the difficulties arising under the new Constitution is, how to dispose of contested elections. There are four contested election cases on hand just now, but no petitions have yet been presented, there being a grave doubt as to the proper course of proceeding.

In the Senate, Nagle wants to contest Lamon's seat; Wagonseller wants to put out Dill; and in the House, there is a contest for three seats from Luzerne county, and one from Northumberland.

Under the old Constitution, each House was declared to be the judge of the qualifications of its members; but contested elections were to be tried and *determined* by a committee to be drawn as provided by law. Under the new Constitution, each House is made the judge of the *election*, as well as qualification of its members, and the provision about determining contested elections by a committee is left out. It is plain, therefore, that contested elections cannot be tried under the plan prescribed in the election law of 1839; and the question is, how *shall* they be tried? There is a second provision in the Constitution, that contested elections shall be tried before a court; but as each House is distinctly declared to be the judge of the "election and qualifications of its members," it is not probable that either House will agree to surrender a privilege of so much value. The only method, apparently, that is open for immediate use, is to refer all petitions to a committee in each House, appointed for that purpose in the usual way.

The general election law of Mr. McClure does not, from all present appearances, meet with much favor. Mr. Playford said very truly to-day that the registry law of 1869 was infinitely preferable to it; and as that law contains a section declaring that it shall not apply to Philadelphia, the repeal of that section would extend that act all over the State.

The plan of Mr. McClure, to turn the courts into Boards of Return Judges to count election returns, and to give them almost unlimited power over election boards, both in their appointment and in regulating them, is one of the dangerous tendencies of our State legislation. Whenever we succeed in conferring legislative and executive powers upon the judiciary, including the appointing power, we shall have succeeded in building up a most dangerous agency. So long as the courts are constituted as now there may be no actual danger, but the concentration of so much power in judicial hands will naturally turn the attention of politicians to the judiciary as a stronghold to be captured and used for their own purposes.

For one, I am content with the old idea of government—the people the source and the repository of all power, and the government confined to its natural channels—the legislative, executive and judicial. Each of these three divisions of the power conferred by the people should be kept as distinct as possible, and each be kept exclusively to its legitimate sphere. The legislative should not encroach upon the other two, nor should it be permitted to shoulder off its responsibilities upon either. Most particularly should the judiciary be left exclusively to the work of interpreting the laws; and all attempts to force upon our judges work which does not belong to them should be frustrated.

I protest, also, against the theory upon which Mr. McClure's bill seems to be prepared, to wit: that the people cannot be trusted, and that they must be hedged around with restrictions to keep them from cheating. This is not, I know, the avowed purpose of the bill, and I will be told, probably, that it is to prevent fraud, and all that; but the idea that underlies it and runs through it is that of distrust of the people. No man who believes in the honesty of the masses would ever think of compassing them about with so many precautions and hindrances.

And now, while my hand is in, I may as well add that the people had better speak out if they do not want an act to pass that puts into the hands of a few troublesome men in each election district the power to annoy and worry every voter in it. By the bill as originally framed, no registered voter could vote, if his vote were challenged, unless two qualified voters of the district could be found to vouch for him. By challenging the first voter that offered, and all others that came up to vouch for him or for them, a challenger could prevent any one from voting, for if the qualifications of *all* the voters in a district were challenged, there would be no qualified vouchers left. Mr. McClure consented to yield this point so far as to require only *one* voucher; but this thing of putting almost unlimited power into a challenger's hands, is not only dangerous to liberty, but will be sure to provoke violence, if permitted to go into operation. The Constitution points out the qualifications of a voter, and does not require the voter to produce a voucher for his possession of them. To require him to produce such a voucher on the demand of any impudent scoundrel who may post himself at a polling window as a challenger, and to say that he shall not vote unless he proves his right, is to require more than the Constitution demands. The burden of proof is thrown upon the voter, instead of upon the challenger, where it properly belongs, and the people will revolt against such nonsense, if it is ever put into practical operation.

SPECIAL.

FIRE RECORD.

Large Quantity of Lumber Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOUND LAKE, Mich., January 10, 1874.

Two large piles of lumber were destroyed by fire last night, one containing three million feet, and belonging to Stone & Riely, and the other containing nearly as much, and owned by Beaver, Miller & Co., of Fort Wayne. The total loss is between eighty and one hundred thousand dollars; insured for eight dollars per thousand. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It was done by piling fine kindling between the two piles of lumber. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Fire on Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, January 10.—A fire this evening in Heatz Bros. cabinet furniture store, 806 and 808 Broadway, damaged the stock fifty thousand dollars. Shea Bros., who occupied the basement of 810 as an oil cloth and carpet store, were damaged $10,000. The building was damaged $10,000.

POLITICAL.

Virginia.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

RICHMOND, January 10.—Two sessions of the Virginia Conservative caucus for the nomination of a United States Senator were held today. The highest vote cast was for R. M. T. Hunter, who received fifty-one votes on the seventh ballot. The ninth and last ballot today, resulted as follows: Lieutenant Governor Withers, 25; R. M. T. Hunter, 34; John Goode, 22; James Barbour, 23; Judge Joseph Christian, 21; necessary to a choice, 63. The caucus adjourned till Monday.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Efforts were made in the Constitutional Convention to adjourn till Tuesday to attend the inauguration at Columbus, without success. An article was reported to-day to give suffrage to women, the article to be submitted to a separate vote of the people.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

INSURRECTION IN BARCELONA.

MADRID, January 10.—An intransigente insurrection broke out in Barcelona on the afternoon of Thursday last, and barricades were erected in the suburbs. Fort Montejoy, on the south, has opened on the city.

SITUATION IN PORTUGALETE AND BILBAO.

BAYONNE, January 10.—It is reported that the Carlists have captured Portugalete and are cannonading Bilbao.

LATEST FROM CARTAGENA.

A special from Madrid to the *Times* says that Gen. Dominquez, commanding the forces besieging Cartagena, has telegraphed that he has compelled Atlay Castle to surrender, and that he has summoned the other forts of the city. A telegram to the *Standard*, from the vicinity of Cartagena, gives the rumor that another magazine exploded within the walls on Saturday, and two hundred persons were killed. It is expected that the capture of Atlay Castle will lead to the speedy capitulation of the city.

SERRANO WILL DISPENSE WITH THE CORTES AND TRANQUILIZE THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, January 11.—Dispatches from Madrid report that Serrano will not convoke the Cortes for twelve months. He will bend all his energies to the suppression of insurrection and the tranquilization of the country, and not until these tasks are accomplished will he summon the Legislature. General Marionese has commenced operations against the Carlists on the line of the railway Ebro.

France.

THE CABINET NOT UNWILLING TO BE COMFORTED.

PARIS, January 10.—The members of the cabinet have agreed to accept the passage of a resolution on Monday to immediately resume discussion of the bill for the appointment of Mayors, as a vote of confidence in the government.

England.

GENET REPORTED TO BE IN BELFAST.

LONDON, January 10.—Henry W. Genet, the fugitive from New York, was seen in Belfast, Ireland, yesterday. He was not arrested, as the offense for which he was convicted does not come under the extradition treaty.

MR. WHALLEY CONTRADICTS LUIE.

LONDON, January 12.—A letter from Mr. Whalley, M. P., appears in to-day's papers, contradicting the statement made by Luie, the Tichborne witness on trial for perjury.

WIPING OUT CONSPIRING POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MADRID, January 11.—A decree has been issued, dissolving all political associations charged with conspiring against the interests of the country or the integrity of its territory.

Germany.

BERLIN, January 11.—In the elections for members of the Reichstag yesterday, the Danish party carried all the districts in north Schleswig, in which they were successful at the last and the previous elections.

BERLIN, January 11.—Partial returns of elections show that the number of National Liberals and Progressists returned is about even, other parties falling far behind. Dantzig, Leipsic, Bremen, Lubec, and Munich elect Liberal members, and Berlin, Koenigsberg, and Bestau Progressionists. The candidates of the Clerical party are chosen in Krefled, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Aachen.

Marine News.

LONDON, January 10.—Steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 10.—Consols for money 92⅛; for account 92⅛a92¼; 5 20s '65, 104¾; do. '67, 105⅜; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central 92⅜; Erie 43⅛a43⅜; Erie preferred 68.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 58 francs 67½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton steady at 8⅛a8⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 8,100 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Lard 42s. Bacon—long clear middles 37s; short do 38s. Cheese 68s. Others unchanged.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of Western and Southern Congressmen in Washington—Interchange of Views—Heavy Appropriations for Canal and River Improvement Demanded.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—A number of members of the House of Representatives met to-night in the room of the Judiciary Committee, in pursuance of a call numerously signed, to take into consideration the subject of cheap transportation. Representative Donovan, of Iowa, was called to the chair, and Representatives Barrere, of Illinois, and Hereford, of West Virginia, were appointed Secretaries.

Representative Holman alluded to the fact that during the last Congress appropriations for rivers and harbors exceeded a little over five million dollars, and said it was was currently reported that an effort would be made to reduce them this session to three millions. What was to be the policy of Congress on the subject of cheap transportation, was a matter of great moment. If appropriations are reduced they might be applied to a few specific objects where money would be spent for the benefit of the people at large.

Representative Hurlbut, a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, said he came here to receive information. There were before that committee projects involving the expenditure of one hundred and thirty million dollars. All of them had their friends. While many of these projects were local or sectional, some of them were national. Although in the section where he lived there was no immediate connection with the Mississippi river, yet that river was important to the agricultural interests of Illinois at large, and he, therefore, was in favor of the Fort St. Philip canal. The improvement of the great lakes and the means of making navigation accessible to the sea, were second to none of the other schemes proposed for cheap transportation, which included the deepening of the St. Claire flats and the Niagara canal. Then there was also a project for a canal across New York to divert to the canal the Western produce which now sought an outlet through the St. Lawrence. Another scheme was the opening of the Tennessee river through various channels, to afford some outlet to the Atlantic, so as to reach Georgia or South Carolina. There were other schemes of like nature and importance. The cry of the West was for some immediate action on the part of Congress to relieve them from endangerment from the overflow of the productions of the Mississippi valley. There was growing up a well-founded complaint against the railroads. This had been going on for ten years, and had extended to other States. A sub-committee had reported to the general committee a bill, which would be considered by them, providing for a board with a view to reduce the exorbitant rates now charged by railroads. He thought the committee would endorse this bill and report it next week. He was satisfied that Congress could act upon this subject under the power to regulate commerce between the States, and gave his views in favor of a freight railroad 1,300 miles long, showing the great advantages which would result, both to the Western producer and the Eastern consumer, while the road itself would be a source of great profit. He could prove that, with an enterprise of this character, there would be such reduction of transportation rates as would enable us to successfully compete in European markets with the wheat of the Black Sea and Mediterranean. A proposition to construct a double track road from some point on the Hudson to Council Bluffs, with branches to St. Louis and Chicago, had been made, but the projectors require the United States to guarantee the payment of interest on certain of there bonds. He hoped in the course of a week to prepare a bill embodying in it a pledge of the credit of the United States, with such guards and guarantees as would prevent the occurrence of such imposition by railroads as those to which they were now subject.

Representative Hereford said that instead of voting to reduce, he should vote to increase appropriations for rivers and harbors.

Representative McKee explained, that while there was much talk about retrenchment, all knew that a good deal of money would be spent, for many members of Congress had bills prepared for buildings for their respective localities, and they would resort to log-rolling to pass them. The postoffice building in New York could be stopped. It cost four times as much as was required to complete the Fort St. Philip canal, so that the commerce of the Mississippi could reach the sea. He would say, in the words of another, "Let us place the money where it will do the most good." (Laughter.)

Representative Bass spoke of the importance of immediate relief by deepening the St. Claire flats, the channels of the lakes and the mouth of the Detroit river, which in all would not exceed two million dollars.

Representative Dobbins declared himself in favor of heavy appropriations, and complained of delays and inefficient accommodations for stock from West to East.

Representative Luttrell was for compelling railroad companies to cheapen their freights, and would vote for every proposition to open up the important rivers to commerce.

Representative Standard felt gratified with the discussion. They had all received the light for which they came.

Representative Sener said his State had long been committed to cheap transportation, and would indorse any and every proposition having that object in view.

The meeting then adjourned to meet two weeks hence, when the Committee on Railways and Canals will have matured some practical measure which can be considered.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Opposition to Mr. Cushing.

His Political Record Discussed.

He Voted for Lincoln and Grant.

Sickles Tells His Virginius Story.

Clerical Force of the Departments.

Large Reduction in Contemplation.

Bankrupt Law to be Materially Modified.

Exorbitant Fees of Officers Condemned.

PITTSBURGH DELEGATION AT THE CAPITAL.

Bonds Exchanged and Redeemed by the Treasury.

MOVEMENT FOR A GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1874.

The Cushing Nomination.

Notwithstanding the flattering action of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in so promptly reporting the nomination of Mr. Cushing as Chief Justice, a considerable tempest has been raised in opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Cushing on political grounds. On that question, which is the sole reason for opposition, it may be stated that Mr. Cushing, like hundreds of other influential members of the Republican party, was once a Democrat but left the Democratic party when it espoused treason against the State. Mr. Cushing was born in Saulsbury, Mass., voted for Lincoln and Grant and made Union speeches. The course of Mr. Cushing in the Democratic Convention of 1860 was no more liable to the charge of favoring secession than that of General Butler. Mr. Cushing made Union speeches early in April, 1861, when others had not yet discovered the error of their ways. There seems to be a diversity of opinion as to the present prospects of Mr. Cushing. It is not likely, however, that he will be rejected, though the contest will, in all probability, be close. Last Friday, but for a single objection in Executive session, he would have been confirmed with a few dissenting votes.

A Letter from General Sickles

gives a version of the Virginius affair which, if verified, will not do much credit to the diplomatic skill of Mr. Fish. General Sickles says that the Spanish Minister of State, on the night of November 27th, had agreed to an unconditional surrender of the Virginius, and the protocol was to be signed by them the next day. The next morning Carvajal called and informed Sickles, much to his chagrin, that a telegram had been received from Rear Admiral Polo, stating that better terms had been granted by Mr. Fish. Sickles is naturally highly indignant over the untimely interference of the Secretary of State and the transfer of negotiations to Washington, through which we were placed in our present awkward position.

West Virginia Election Cases.

The House Committee on Elections, it is asserted, have agreed to seat the West Virginia members elected in October.

Clerks of Departments.

General Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is preparing a statement showing the clerical force of the Executive departments in 1860 and up to date, with a view to large reductions in their numbers, and also to show the incorrectness of the assertion of the Secretary of the Treasury, that estimates are based solely on the laws, and hence that Congress is responsible. On the contrary, it is shown that ever since the war, the heads of departments, the duties of which were increased during that period, have called for an increased number of clerks. The Committee on Appropriations proposes a reduction of from twenty-five to forty per cent. in the number of clerks.

The Bankrupt Law.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary are still at work. The Registers in Bankruptcy and other officers under the present law, have become alarmed for its fate. That the bill will be materially modified, there is no doubt. It is known to be the opinion of the great mass of the business communities, that there should be a general bankrupt law, and many of the members of the House now admit that they acted hastily in voting for absolute repeal. There is no diversity of opinion as to the propriety of cutting down the enormous fees paid to the bankruptcy officers, which go so far toward swallowing up insolvent estates. The Judiciary Committee have provided that the fees shall be prescribed by the court, but it is urged that the most proper thing to do, is to regulate the fees by law. The fees now exacted are at least four times more than they ought to be. The endeavor will also be made to provide for a better class of officers than the present, and to prescribe penalties for the loose or improper administration of a bankrupt's estate.

Arrival of Pittsburgh Delegation.

A delegation of gentlemen from Pittsburgh arrived here yesterday, to inspect the styles of street pavements used. They left to-day.

Senate Caucus on Salary Bill.

A caucus of the Senate will be held to-morrow on the salary bill.

Bonds Exchanged by the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, up to date, exchanged $800,000 of the registered loan of 1858, and $2,600,000 of the coupon bonds for the new five per cents, and has redeemed in coin $4,600,000 of the coupon bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1874.

SATURDAY'S SESSION.

The session of the House yesterday, Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, in the chair, was given up entirely to speeches by Mr. Arthur, on Louisiana affairs; Mr. Field, on finance and currency; Mr. Vance, on civil rights; Mr. Whitehead, on the tobacco tax; Messrs. Melish and Kelley, on money of the United States; Messrs. Cain and Crossland, on civil rights.

DEATH OF JUDGE DILLE, OF NEWARK, O.

Judge Dille, of Newark, Ohio, clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, dropped dead tonight of apoplexy.

LUCCA'S EX-HUSBAND APPEALS.

The Hon. Edward Solomon, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, in behalf of Baron Von Rhaden, of Berlin, and made argument on a motion preliminary to asking the court to set aside the decree of divorce obtained by his wife—popularly known as Madame Pauline Lucca. The case is made complicated owing to the fact that Madame Lucca was married to one Von Walhoffen soon after she obtained the decree of divorce from Baron Von Rhaden. The Baron says he and his wife lived happily together until Von Walhoffen, who was wounded about the same time as himself in the Franco-Prussian war, came to his home.

THE VIRGINIUS INVESTIGATION.

The United States naval court yesterday examined Captain Whitney, to whom the Virginius was delivered at Bahia Honda, Lieutenant Marix, who commanded her from Bahia Honda to Tortugas, and Engineer Harris, who inspected her at the latter place. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the immediate and remote cause of the sinking of the vessel.

Captain Whitney testified that when he took charge of the steamer there was no appearance of any leaks. He considered her in condition to make the voyage to New York in fair weather and in convoy of the Ossipee.

Ensign Calhoun, who was on board the Virginius, testified that considerable exertion was necessary to keep the vessel clear of water from her start from Tortugas. On December 23d, signalled Ossipee, "Can go no further north than the dock at Charleston." The Ossipee replied, "We are bound for Charleston." On December 24th, the chief engineer of the Ossipee went on board the Virginius to inspect the boilers, the crown sheet of the after boiler having collapsed, and the same day the Ossipee signalled, "We will continue up the coast." Her course was then changed to the northeast.

The remainder of the testimony confirms the previous press dispatches.

THE LATEST CHEAP TRANSPORTATION SCHEME.

Representative Hurlburt, of Illinois, member of the Committee on Railways and Canals, will probably to-morrow introduce a bill, the features of which he foreshadowed at the meeting of the friends of cheap transportation last night, for the construction of a double track freight railway from New York to Council Bluffs, with branches to Chicago and St. Louis, the railway to be constructed and operated by a corporation under the auspices of the general government, and controlled by a board of commissioners, the rates for transportation on cereals to be fixed at five mills per ton, per mile, for any distance over seven hundred and fifty miles—the entire length of the road being fifteen hundred miles. For shorter distances than seven hundred and fifty miles, the rates are to be a little more than five mills per ton, per mile. The road is to be operated exclusively as a freight road for cereals, stock and other productions. Trains will move at the quickest but most economical rate of speed, which will be at least ten miles an hour. The cost of the road is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five million dollars, including the necessary rolling stock. The government aid suggested is a guarantee of five per cent. interest on thirty million bonds. The capacity of the road will be sixty thousand tons a day each way. The commissioners are to fix the various rates of transportation and make suitable provision for the care and safety of the freight carried. When the road shall earn beyond what is necessary for the payment of the interest on the capital stock, and eight per cent. dividend, the rates of freight originally established are to be reduced.

THE COAL MINERS.

Proposition of Operators Refused—Nine Thousand Men Out of Employ—Operations Suspended Throughout the Entire Schuylkill Region.

NEW YORK, January 11.—A Pottsville, Pa., special says the miners rejected the proposition of the operators, to reduce wages on a sliding scale going as low as $2 25, and nine thousand miners in that region alone are idle. All the great coal operations of the section have stopped. The miners will not, under any circumstances, submit to the proposition of the operators, and unless the latter recede, there will be a prolonged struggle. The miners of Columbia and Northumberland counties are affected directly by this action of the Schuylkill men, and all the region indirectly. They will be heard from on Monday, and then the whole region will have suspended within a few days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1874.

BROOKLYN TAX COLLECTOR CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Captain Gill, for a number of years a deputy tax collector in Brooklyn, and heretofore beyond reproach, has been arrested and held in ten thousand dollars bail on a charge of embezzlement. The amount is not stated, and Gill insists that he is not guilty.

HORACE GREELEY'S BIRTHDAY

is to be commemorated on Tuesday next by a ball.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION TO-MORROW.

The committee on the procession of the workingmen for Tuesday next, were informed to-day by the Police Commissioners that they could not go below Canal street, and the former informed the latter that the procession would move to City Hall in any event. The Commissioners then stated that they would hold the committee responsible for the consequences and declined further parley.

PETITION FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Produce Exchange is to petition the Legislature for the completion of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals by building vertical stone walls and by removing obstructions on the canal bottom, so that there may be a uniform depth of seven feet.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Great excitement has been caused at Tiflis by the capital punishment of Mirza Yeassuf Khan, an able and very popular statesman, who was educated in Paris at the expense of the Shah. Yeassuf's offense was malappropriation of moneys intrusted to him for relieving a famine that had broken out in Astrakan.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Telegraph* explains that Archbishop Ledochowski's determination not to become a candidate for a seat in the imperial German Parliament, is ascribable to two motives: First, Ledochowski, being a Count, as well as an Archbishop, is said to have received from Rome a hint not to mix himself up with Parliamentary institutions; and, secondly, he feels that if elected he would be obliged to join the central party in the House, and would thereby run great risks of offending the Polish national party, which has faithfully backed him in his acts of disobedience to the Government.

A HUMBUG BROUGHT DOWN.

The famous Dr. Naphegyi has been held in three thousand dollars bail to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

NEW YORK, January 11, 1874.

THE FROLIC AND DICTATOR.

The United States gunboat Frolic has been ordered to Norfolk. The Dictator goes into commission to-morrow.

ARAPILES OFFICERS DINED—PALO DENOUNCED.

The officers of the Spanish war steamer Arapiles have been entertained at a dinner at Delmonico's by the Spanish residents of this city. It is said that the action of Admiral Palo was denounced in the speeches.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The McEnery Legislature to-day adopted a resolution authorizing all members, who may see fit to do so, to absent themselves until such time as the Legislature shall not be prevented by federal authority from proceeding with its legitimate business.

The Kellogg legislature funding scheme, recommended by Governor Kellogg with the concurrence of the Chamber of Commerce passed the Senate to-day by a large majority. The bill provides for the funding, at the option of the holder, at the rate of sixty cents on the dollar, of all the outstanding indebtedness of the State in new consolidated bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, the exchange to be made in New York and Europe, through agencies to be appointed. A tax of five and a half mills is to be annually levied to meet the interest on the new bonds without further appropriation. The total taxation for all State purposes is limited to twelve and a half mills, and the debt is limited to the amount of the consolidation. All existing contingent liabilities of the State are repealed. The three constitutional ratifying provisions of this act were unanimously adopted by the Senate. The bill is expected to pass the House on Monday.

Texas.

GALVESTON, January 10.—The "News" has the following special from Austin: The belief is general that the Legislature will meet, though their action afterward is not yet determined on, awaiting a consultation of the majority, which has not yet reached here.

SAN ANTONIA, January 10.—It is positively known that Gen. Auger commanding the district, has no instructions in regard to the late action of the Supreme Court from higher authority. General Auger gave his impression that the military would not interfere.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—A caucus of members of the Legislature who are also Grangers, was held at Jefferson City last night. It is understood that they resolved to demand retrenchment and reform in all departments of the State government; declared that railroads have no vested rights, and that corporations must submit to the same laws as govern individuals; that the national bank law should be repealed; that the government should issue its own currency without the intervention of corporate bodies. Another meeting will be held in a few days, at which it is expected that a Legislative Grange will be organized. It is stated that the Granger members will act as a unit on all questions of financial policy and political reforms, without regard to former political associations. They will introduce bills providing for cheaper railroad rates and for the semi-annual payment of taxes; they also propose the establishing of Grangers banks at St. Louis and other cities in the State, and pack their own hogs next season.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—The bill introduced in the State Legislature yesterday to suppress disorders in the State, embraces practically all the recommendations contained in Governor Leslie's recent message on the subject. It provides for the appointment of a special commissioner, with power to hold examining courts in sections infested with lawless bands where the constituted authorities are powerless to suppress them. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says the general feeling among the best politicians and citizens generally there, as well as among the leaders of the farmers' movement, is that the leadership of the opposition in the Legislature this winter, which has been assumed by C. I. Yerk and and Clark, is unfortunate, and likely to prove disastrous to that party.

A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, says the opposition in the Legislature have disclaimed, by resolution, any intention to organize a new party. They have, however, organized a caucus, irrespective of past or present party affiliations, and pledged themselves to retrenchment and reform.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamships Hammonia, from Hamburg; Algeria, from Liverpool, and Olympia, from Glasgow, arrived at New York, and the Kenilworth, from Liverpool, at Philadelphia, on Saturday.

The steamship Sherman, from New York for New Orleans, sprung a leak on the 6th inst., at two P. M., and sunk on Friday in ten fathoms of water, twelve miles south of the Little river, off Wilmington. The captain, crew and all the passengers were saved; also, a considerable portion of the baggage and cargo. The steamship was owned by Frederick Baker, of New York.

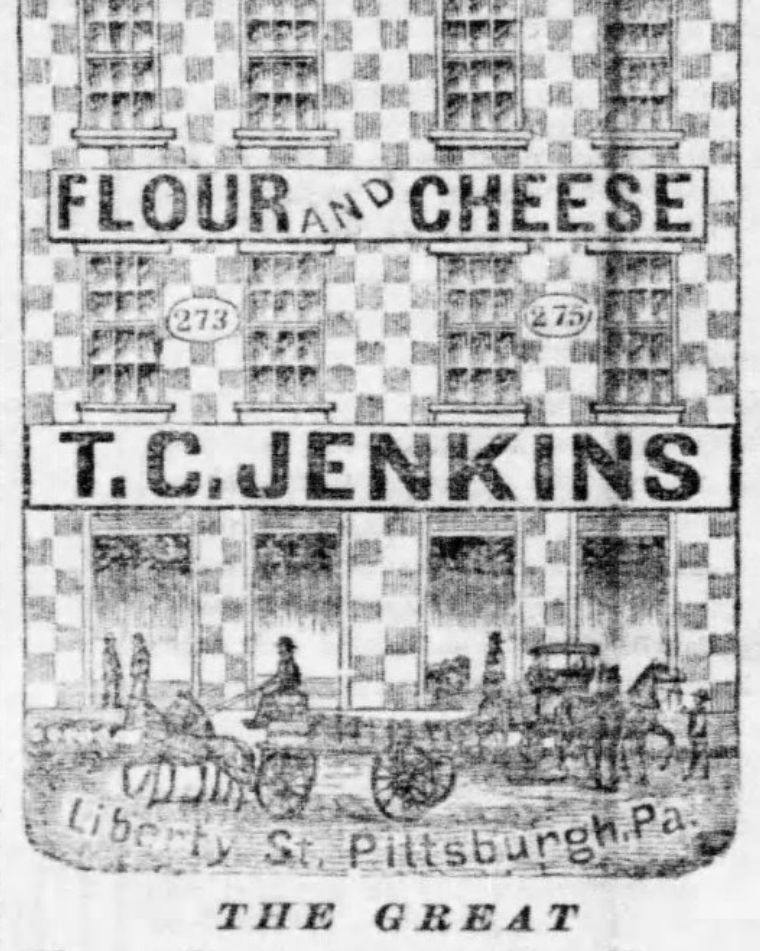
The Pennsylvania State Grange closed its session, at Harrisburg, on Friday, after appointing deputies to establish subordinate granges. The next annual session will be held in Williamsport.

The steamer Frank Forrest, from Osceola for Memphis, is reported to have struck a snag at the head of Island Forty, Saturday night, and sunk. No lives were lost.

Responsibility of Common Carriers.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

The Merchants' Dispatch Company was sued by R. Krause, of Davenport, for the value of goods lost at the time of the Chicago fire. The company claimed that Chicago was the end of their route, and that after they had placed the goods in their warehouse their responsibility ceased, and they became liable as warehousemen. But the court held that the defendants were responsible for the goods until some one else became responsible for them—until they had been placed in the hands of the connecting carrier. Taking them out of defendant's cars and putting them in their warehouse did not shift the liability, in the judgment of the court, who gave verdict for the plaintiff. If this opinion is confirmed, the Dispatch Company will have to make good a large amount of losses accruing at the time of the great fire.



THE GREAT

Flour, Grocery and Tea House

The ONLY House that Handles

The Great WHITE RIVER, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS, bbls. and bags
JENKINS'S SNOW FLAKE, bbls. and bags.
JAVA FLAVORED ROAST COFFEE.

TERMS:

Thirty days time allowed good and prompt men, or 25 cents per barrel Discount on Flour allowed, and one per cent on other Goods, if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.
☞ Inducements offered to Cash Buyers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE—A WAREHOUSE between Market and Smithfield street, on First avenue. Address Lock Box 344.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—1,000 bushels of Choice, New Bright Halves, Dried Peaches and Apples. Address WM. HASLAGE & CO., No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—30 COAL MINERS; MARRIED men preferred. Contractors can be supplied with good workmen. Colored miners wanted. Cooks and general housework girls want work. Also seamstresses. Apply at Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A TRAVELING Salesman to represent an established Philadelphia Wholesale Grocer House. A liberal share of the profits will be given to a first-class Man, controlling a large and desirable trade. No parties other than A No. 1 in every particular and possessed of the best references, need apply. Communications will be regarded as confidential. Address Salesman, Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER—EITHER special or active, with Forty to Fifty Thousand Dollars cash capital, in an old established House manufacturing Grocers' Sundries. Last year's business was over $250,000, and the best foundation is laid for largely increasing the business at a handsome profit, and without risk or hazard. Fifteen per cent. guaranteed. It is a very desirable opportunity for a partnership, and will only be open during the present month. Address G. & L., care COOK, COBURN & CO., Chicago. MWF

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. O. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—LARGE VACANT LOT—Corner Liberty and Pitt streets, very near Fifth avenue and Diamond Market. Inquire at 157 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—A FARM OF 13 ACRES, near Ferry Landing, South Side, suitable for gardening; on which is a good Dwelling House of 9 Rooms; Barn; Spring and Spring House; good Orchard and Grape Vines. Inquire of WILLIAM MITCHELL, 46 Wood street, corner of Third avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO DWELLING HOUSES of four rooms each, on Mary street, one of five rooms on John street, one of three rooms on Woolslair's alley, one of four rooms on Thirty-eighth street. Immediate possession given. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES of Diamond Front, 63 Fifth avenue. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to T. F. SCOTT, Assignee of Philip Paul, 34 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. S. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED HOTEL—The Proprietor of the old and well-known "St. Charles Hotel," Pittsburgh, desirous of retiring from business, offers at private sale the Furniture, Fixtures, Stock, etc., of that establishment, also of the well furnished Bar-room attached. The House is well supplied with everything needed in carrying on a first-class hotel. If not sold at private sale by the 20th inst., a public auction will be arranged for on or about the 1st of February. Apply, or address, HARRY SHIRLS, Pittsburgh. tf

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of McCANDLESS LODGE, No. 390, A. Y. M., at their Hall, corner Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother, JOHN MOORE. Members of the fraternity are invited to attend. By order of the

W. M.

ELECTION NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

de29-ja5,12 JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

SOUTH SIDE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2633 Carson street, Pittsburgh, (South Side), on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

MTDS EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

WYLIE AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—An Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at 76 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—WEST PENN DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Election of Directors will be held at the Office, 100 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M.

J. M. MAGRUM, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., Office 87 Wood street.—The Annual Election for Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF CASH INSURANCE CO.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, Phelan's Building, No. 22 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Stockholders of this Company will meet at this Office on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to elect Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

CITY BANK—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1874.

OFFICE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Company, will be held on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11½ o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at their Building, No. 83 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treas. and Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

DUQUESNE BANK — THE Annual Election for Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Smithfield street, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A. H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

January 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1874.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—An Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held on the SECOND TUESDAY (13th) of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 31, 1873.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Office Fifth Avenue Bank Building, 195 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh—An Election for Twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 12, 1874, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT ABEL, Secretary.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

PRICES ADVANCED 25 CENTS.

We look for a still further advance, and would recommend our customers to order freely at these prices.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

255 LIBERTY STREET.

ELECTION NOTICES.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY, 206 East Ohio street, German Savings Bank Building.—An Election for Directors of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

Allegheny, Pa., December 30, 1873.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Co. will be held at the office, No. 10 Sixth street, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1874, at 11 A. M., to Elect a President and Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

December 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE—An Election for Twelve Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, December 29, 1873.

MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Lower Station, Carson street on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE—UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, No. 123 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1873.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 P. M.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1873.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICE — PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

ARSENAL BANK—AN ELECTION for Twelve Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Building, corner Butler and Forty-third streets, on WEDNESDAY, January 14, 1874, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

EUGENE SNOWDEN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—An Election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, from 10 to 12 A. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

TRADESMENS' NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1874, the 13th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1873.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1874, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1873.

MANSFIELD COAL AND COKE COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 31 Fifth avenue, second story, (office of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works,) on WEDNESDAY, January 28th, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Board, elect Directors for the ensuing year, and act upon such other business as may be brought before them.

WM. P. SHINN, Secretary.

December 27th, 1873. de27-13-10 17-24-28

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1873.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 12th, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, and Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ARMENIA INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5) per share, free from taxes, payable forthwith.

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS a share upon the Capital Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 22d day of January, inst., at the office of said Company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1874.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., No. 41 Ohio street—DIVIDEND No. XII.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ($3⅓) THREE AND ONE THIRD DOLLARS per share, to be credited on Stock Notes.

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

Allegheny, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND No. 17—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, (Hays' Block), No. 72 Wood street—DIVIDEND No. 32—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share, on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last eight months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

HILLIS McKOWN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., Office 87 Wood street.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash, on demand.

JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1874.

OFFICE OF CITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., 64 Fourth avenue, (second floor).—DIVIDEND No. 2—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($4 50) per share on the capital stock, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after January 5, 1874, free of all tax.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 12, 1874.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after January 12, 1874.

W. R. BROWN, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1873.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 13, 1874.

T. ROGERS, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE TEUTONIA INSURANCE CO., 206 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 2.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share of the Capital Stock of this Company, free of tax, to be credited on Stock Notes and payable forthwith.

HENRY F. EGGERS, Secretary.

Allegheny, January 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., 67 FOURTH AVENUE—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3) per share, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

DIVIDEND — PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 9—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after Monday, January 12th, 1874.

J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after January 15th, 1874.

JOHN E. RIDALL, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1874.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 43 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of

Five Dollars Per Share,

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in cash, payable on and after the 12th inst., and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

Twelve and One-half ($12 50) Dollars Per Share,

Free from all taxes, to be credited on the Stock Notes.

Stockholders are hereby notified that their notes will be returned to them on or before the 16th inst., and at the same time certificates will be issued for fully paid up stock.

CHAS. F. HERROSEE, Secretary.

STATEMENT

OF THE

ARMENIA

Insurance Comp'y

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JANUARY 1, 1874.

CAPITAL STOCK		$250,000.
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums received in 1873	$ 99,669 61	
Interest received in 1873	28,690 41	$128,360 02
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on property in Allegheny county worth $830,866	$239,833 55	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny City School Bonds	22,375 00	
Cash in bank and in office	47,955 19	
Interest accrued but not due	7,377 09	
Premiums in course of collection	5,659 88	
Office furniture and other personal property	4,437 11	$327,612 82
LIABILITIES.		
Unsettled claims and all other debts		$ 3,200 00

S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.

Local Office, No. 94 Fourth avenue.

WM. G. McCANDLESS, Agent.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, at close of business, December 26th, 1873:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$ 816,625 60
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		389,000 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 62,841 14	
Due from other National Banks	17,330 08	
		80,171 22
Cash items (including stamps)	$ 2,418 39	
Exchanges for Clearing House	32,897 09	
Bills of other National Banks	8,547 00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	230 50	
Legal Tender Notes	216 062 00	
		260,154 98
		$1,595,951 80
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund		75,000 00
Interest and Exchange		23,535 68
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		342,900 00
Individual Deposits	$413,227 91	
U. S. Deposits	46,000 00	
Due to National Banks	180,518 30	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	115,769 82	
		754,516 12
		$1,595,951 80

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1874.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

JOHN F. DRAVO, }
SAMUEL M. KIER, } Directors
W. D. WOOD, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, on the 26th day of December, 1873:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and Discounts		$1,080,493 46
Overdrafts		4,459 92
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		113,972 16
Due from National Banks		55,439 52
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,912 98
Banking House		32,761 61
Current Expenses		2,870 81
Checks and other Cash items		8,578 83
Exchanges for Clearing House		83,864 35
Bills of other National Banks		73,000 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels		801 82
Coin on hand		1,600 00
Legal Tender Notes		188,000 00
		$2,164,755 46
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in		$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund		162,625 90
Interest and Exchange		15,602 98
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		450,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		3,942 75
Individual Deposits	$683,273 57	
Demand Certificates of Deposits	4,850 00	
Due National Banks	40,157 02	
Due State Banks and Bankers	4,303 24	
		732 583 83
		$2,164,755 46

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1874.

GEORGE I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WM. S. BISSELL, }
GEO. A. BERRY, } Directors.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, }

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Enterprise Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

CAPITAL STOCK		$50,000 00.
ASSETS		$84,600 37.
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages and Bills Receivable	$41,400 94	
Demand Notes	25,000 00	
Book Accounts	3,369 71	
Premiums Outstanding	6 650 46	
Cash on Hand	7,128 54	
Office Furniture	1,050 72	
		$84,600 37
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums	$19,581 16	
Interest	3,410 15	
		$22,991 31
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Fire Losses	$ 4,652 14	
Commissions	1,091 77	
Returned Premiums and Cancelled Policies	1,507 66	
Expenses	4,526 71	
Dividends	4,000 00	
		$15,778 28
		$7,213 03
Amount of Outstanding Risks		$1,927,027 16
Amount of Losses Unadjusted		None.

J. J. ALBIETZ, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE SOUTH SIDE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, (South,) January 1st, 1874.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Surplus	20,339 59
	$120,339 59
ASSETS.	
Demand Notes on Capital Stock	$ 50,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	30,410 00
Interest Accrued Thereon	440 69
Cash in Bank and Office	31,600 01
Premiums in Course of Collection	7,115 34
Property of the Company	773 55
	$120,339 59
LIABILITIES.	
Losses not Adjusted	$ 1,950 00

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, report that they have examined the books and assets of the Insurance Company, and find the above statement to be correct.

JOHN C. BROWN,
JOHN NUSSER,
WM. D. WEST.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET,

JOBBER IN

CANNED GOODS, PICKLES, JELLIES, &c.

Our aim for 1874 will be to have the Most Complete and LARGEST STOCK, *AND TO SELL AT THE* LOWEST PRICES.

Partial List of Goods on hand as Shown by our Inventory January 1st, Amounting to Over

One Hundred and Ten Thousand Dollars.

FRUITS IN SYRUPS.

184 dozen California Apricots.
370 dozen Blackberries.
82 dozen Winslow's Blueberries.
146 dozen Extra White Cherries.
270 dozen White Oxhart Cherries.
100 dozen Red Cherries
34 dozen Garden Grapes.
12 dozen California Muscat Grapes.
30 dozen Gooseberries.
180 dozen Gages and Egg Plums.
290 dozen Damson Plums.
520 dozen Extra Yellow Peaches.
2,400 dozen 2 and 3 lb Peaches.
70 dozen 3 lb Pie Peaches.
28 dozen 6 lb Pie Peaches.
356 dozen Peach Marmalade.
24 dozen California Bartlett Pears.
384 dozen Bartlett Pears.
186 dozen Pears.
214 dozen Pine Apple.
26 dozen Orange Quinces.
256 dozen Raspberries.
160 dozen Strawberries.
12 dozen California Strawberries.

JELLIES.

312 dozen Assorted in Tumblers.
172 dozen Currant, in Tumblers
132 dozen Assorted, in Wine Glasses.
16 dozen Currant, in Wine Glasses.
63 dozen Assorted, in Goblets.
73 dozen Currant, in Goblets.
11 dozen Assorted, in Quart Bottles.
56 dozen California Pure Currant.

ENGLISH GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATION BY US FROM

J. T. MORTON, LONDON.

158 dozen pint Assorted Pickles.
20 dozen quart Assorted Pickles.
112 dozen pint Chow Chow.
27 dozen quart Chow Chow.
96 dozen pint Mixed Pickles.
24 dozen quart Mixed Pickles.
54 dozen pint Gherkins.
21 dozen quart Gherkins.
44 dozen pint Cauliflower.
11 dozen quart Cauliflower.
46 dozen pint Piccalilli.
14 dozen quart Piccalilli.
216 dozen pint White Onions.
22 dozen quart White Onions.
74 dozen Mushroom Ketchup.
82 dozen Walnut Ketchup.
21 dozen Black Currant Jelly.
6 dozen Christmas Plum Pudding.
12 dozen Crystalized Pears.
154 dozen Jams and Marmalade.
48 dozen Bottled Table Salt.

GROCERS' SUNDRIES.

1,340 pounds Atmore's Mince Meat.
59 dozen Olive Oils.
14 dozen Queen Olives.
36 barrels Dried Sugar Corn.
24 barrels Hominy.
12 barrels Hominy Grits.
8 barrels Extra White Meal.
15 cases Clark's Matches.
45 boxes Toilet Soaps.
20 boxes Country Soap.
64 dozen Celery Salt.
142 barrels Small Dairy Salt.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.

558 dozen ¼ lb Cans.
232 dozen ½ lb Cans.
118 dozen 1 lb Cans.
32 dozen 5 lb Cans.
24 boxes 10 lb Each Bulk.
12 boxes 25 lb Each Bulk.

VEGETABLES.

66 dozen Asparagus.
158 dozen Lima Beans.
6,150 dozen Winslow's Corn.
3,458 dozen Portland Sugar Corn.
720 dozen Baltimore Corn.
786 dozen Golden Pumpkins.
130 dozen Extra Small Peas.
458 dozen Marrowfat Peas.
136 dozen Succotash.
3,160 dozen Tomatoes.

LOBSTERS, SALMON, &c.

30 dozen Pickled Lobster.
360 dozen 1 and 2 lb Lobster.
346 dozen California Fresh Salmon.
150 dozen Spiced Salmon.
48 dozen Fresh Mackerel.
556 dozen Cove Oysters.
102 dozen Spiced Oysters.
86 dozen Celery Stone Clams.
40 dozen Potted Meats.

SAUCES, KETCHUP, &c.

470 dozen pint Halford Sauce.
640 dozen half pint Halford Sauce.
10 dozen Celery Sauce.
386 dozen pint Tomato Ketchup.
245 dozen quart Tomato Ketchup.
38 barrels Tomato Ketchup.
44 dozen French Mustard.
50 gallons French Mustard.

AMERICAN PICKLES.

18 barrels Small.
55 barrels Medium, uncolored.
97 barrels Medium.
135 half barrels Medium.
65 barrels Boston Mixed.
67 half barrels Boston Mixed.
191 dozen pint Plain and Mixed.
108 dozen quart Plain and Mixed.
60 dozen half gallon Plain and Mixed.
46 dozen gallon Plain and Mixed.
14 dozen quart Chow Chow.
17 dozen Hexagon Mixed.

HONEY.

50 dozen Strained, in Bottles.
10 dozen Strained, in Tumblers.
24 dozen Comb, in Tumblers.
10 dozen Comb, in Jars.

COLMAN'S MUSTARD.

734 dozen ¼ lb Cans.
46 dozen ½ lb Cans.
10 dozen 1 lb Cans.
1,062 pounds in 4, 6 and 10 lb Cans.

JOHN PRESTON'S GOODS.

132 boxes Sweet Chocolate.
30 boxes Premium Chocolate.
5 boxes Broma.
5 boxes Cocoa.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

365 dozen Assorted Flavors.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.

2,712 dozen in Cases, 6 dozen each.

SAPOLIO.

2,293 cases Sapolio.
433 cases Hand Sapolio.

We Want to Reduce Stock.

LARGE DISCOUNT FOR CASH!

If it is not convenient to call, write for Quotations, stating what Goods you want.

JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT,

231 LIBERTY STREET.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES, SIEMEN FURNACES,

ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING,

And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK,

Also, Copper Work of Every Description.

OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE HOUSE:

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Full and Complete Lines always on hand in

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES

And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY AND SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents for *Fullerton* Yarns and Harmony Flannels.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

1874!

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS.

New Goods! Bottom Prices!

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for Lowest Rates.

Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Chas. Abel & Co

MANUFACTURING

Perfumers,

Have on hand a Fine Assortment of

Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, &c.,

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE!

FINE HOLIDAY PRESENTS MADE TO ORDER.

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.

Curers of the Celebrated

Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

D. McMillan & Co.,

359 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have in Store for Sale WHEAT, OATS, CORN, RYE, BALED HAY and STRAW; FLOUR, best brands; BUCKWHEAT and RYE FLOURS, APPLES, APPLE BUTTER, DRIED APPLES, DRIED CORN, CHEESE, CIDER, BUTTER, EGGS, &c., &c.

TO ARRIVE:

5 cars White Oats;
1 car Amber Wheat;
2 cars Iowa Spring Wheat;
3 cars Ear Corn;
2 cars Timothy Hay;
5 cars Prairie Hay.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

FOR RENT,

STORES, HOUSES,

Rooms, Offices and Basements

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

91 Diamond Street.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1874.

THE Legislatures of Kansas, New Jersey and West Virginia assemble to-day.

TO-DAY is the resurrection day of the Ohio Democracy. The ancient WILLIAM ALLEN will "rise up" for inauguration as Governor of that State.

LAST week was principally wasted by the lower House of Congress in profitless gabble on the grab. The Senate should at once pass the repeal bill, with or without Mr. PRATT's amendment, and then let the House reject it, if it dares.

THE President on Saturday approved the recent act which amends the laws relative to internal revenue so as to allow distillery warehouses to be continued in use after changes have occurred in the management of the business. Great interest has been manifested by distillers generally in the enactment of this law.

THE Secretary of the Treasury decides that under no circumstances can he redeem a loan of the United States without authority from Congress, by law containing an appropriation of the amount necessary to do it. The test of this came in the matter of the loan of 1858, a few days since, and will govern all redemptions of registered bonds of that loan.

A PRETENTIOUS correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* begins his communication in this stilted manner:

"'Westward the star of empire'—but pardon me; I did not want to inflict that line upon you."

We should think not, indeed. No such line was ever written by Bishop BERKELEY or anybody else.

THE *Post* is becoming almost morbidly introspective. Saturday's issue of that paper eloquently but most dolefully bewails the "really deplorable moral and mental condition of our country." This is encouraging. First, compunction; then conviction; and afterwards, reformation. There is real ground of hope for our gloomy-minded neighbor; and we sincerely trust it may have the courage to persevere in its rigorous and penitential self-searchings.

A HINT for Congressmen who are in the woods. The best way of blazing a path out of them is to take a good look at the compass of conscience, and then cut straight.—*Pittsburgh* COMMERCIAL.

But what are they to do when their stock of compasses has all run out?—*St. Louis Times.*

We think that, in such an event, there would be no hope for them, whatever; and that they might just as well go over, bag and baggage, to the Democratic party—thereby making the circle of their retrogression complete.

THERE is said to be no longer a doubt as to the intention of Congress to resist increased taxation. The leaders in both Houses, the men who mold the opinions of their colleagues from different sections, and a majority of the members of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees, state emphatically that there is no prospect at all of increased taxation. Good. Now let the people keep a sharp look on Congress, and see to it that this fair promise is fully carried out; even if it *does* involve the strangling of scores of pet "schemes."

NOTWITHSTANDING the discouraging influences of the September panic with respect to United States railroad securities in Germany, it appears that our friends in that country have still sufficient confidence in them to lend money by the million. Last Friday, bonds to the amount of $2,610,000 were negotiated in the Fatherland by the President of the Iowa and Pacific Railroad, which insures the completion of that road the coming season. It runs midway between the Illinois Central and the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads, and taps a fine, rich country.

IN the course of his lecture of last Friday evening in New York, on "The Sun," Mr. R. A. PROCTOR, the celebrated English savant, drew attention to recent investigations of the sun-spots by Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, of the Pittsburgh Observatory. Pictures of the spots taken by Mr. LANGLEY were exhibited; pictures, which to the lecturer seemed to evidence the correctness of a theory entertained by LANGLEY that, the greater part of the sun's light comes from certain specks of brightness visible on the solar surface, while the general level of the sun appears darkened. We do not, however, pretend to give more than a hint of the theory.

MR. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, publishes in the Philadelphia papers an open letter addressed to the President of the United States, on the subject of Indian affairs, in which he prefers a number of damaging charges against certain of the officers of the Department of the Interior. Mr. WELSH expresses himself *confident* that, if the entire Indian service could be placed under the sole control of the Society of Friends, the many forms of demoralization, now so baleful in their influence, would be checked, the civilization of the aborigines promoted, and a million of dollars a year saved to the government.

WE WERE at first puzzled to account for the dogged persistence with which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* maintains public virtue to be declining into the grave. Now we know the reason. A hundred and twenty thousand citizens of Kentucky lately signed a petition to the State Legislature praying for the passage of a prohibitory law; while, still more recently, the State Temperance Convention passed a resolution declaring that the public offices of that State should hereafter be filled only by temperance men. No wonder that our contemporary despairs. The fact, however, that the Senate of Kentucky refused on Friday, by a vote of two to one, to have the national flag hoisted over the capitol when the Legislature is in session, will probably cause that paper—which is alive at every pore to spiritual influences—to modify its joyless opinions, and take a more hopeful view of the situation.

THE report of the Commission appointed under the act to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions has just been transmitted to Congress by the President. In response to the circulars asking for information on the causes of explosions, a number of communications from foreign countries were received, many of which contained valuable suggestions. A number of safety-valves have also been received from abroad, to be tested by the Commission. The conclusions drawn from the recent experiments in this city and at Sandy Hook will be furnished in a subsequent report. A great number of communications were received by the Commission from engineers and others in Great Britain and Canada, showing clearly that the interest in the results which it is hoped will flow therefrom, is not confined to the United States, but is largely shared in abroad, inasmuch as the results hoped for, if attained, will be of as great value to foreign countries as to our own.

TOO MUCH mechanism, by half. Everybody is asking Congress to supervise something or other. The national legislature is now flooded with petitions and memorials of every imaginable shape, asking for Federal interference with the subject of alcoholic traffic. We do not in the least question the honesty and sincerity of these friends of temperance; but we quite believe that their zeal altogether outruns their discretion. In this matter of prohibition it has again and again been demonstrated that excessive stringency defeats its own ends. By far too much reliance is placed on legislation to prevent or cure intemperance, and by far too little on moral influences. Begin with the cradle in the family, the school, the pulpit; and let the parent, the teacher, the pastor, impress upon those whose training is committed to his charge the prime truth that the appetites and passions were given us, not to eradicate and destroy, but to control and bring under the influence of right reason, and that the use of intoxicating drinks, in health, as a beverage, is never necessary, and always dangerous—and you do more for temperance than all the statutory provisions and penal enactments that were ever passed.

IF THOSE New York papers which are manifesting so deep an interest in the concerns of Pennsylvania, political and otherwise, would devote a little closer attention to the affairs of their own State, they would render themselves a good deal less liable to the charge of impertinent intermeddling. A comparison of the financial condition of the two State shows that, while the actual total indebtedness of Pennsylvania is $14,773,670 70, that of New York is upwards of twenty-five millions, and that, whilst ours is being steadily diminished, hers is steadily increasing. When the debt of Pennsylvania, for instance, amounted to forty-three millions, that of New York was but twenty-two. Ours is now as stated, showing a reduction of nearly twenty-nine millions, while that of New York has increased three millions. Moreover, the cost to the taxpayers of our own State is not much more than a third that of New York, our aggregate taxation amounting to a little over seven millions of dollars, whilst hers is upwards of twenty millions. So, too, a comparison of the credit of the cities of New York and Philadelphia shows equally to the disadvantage of the former, whose seven per cent bonds will hardly go at par, while the six per cents of Philadelphia are selling at a premium of two per cent. It is generally the slipshod dowdy who is swiftest and most captious in her remarks on the apparel of her neighbors. Let New York set its own house in something like decent order before volunteering any new suggestions concerning the management of other people's houses.

McCLURE'S ELECTION LAW.

The supplement to the general election law, now pending in the State Senate, and originally introduced by Mr. McCLURE, is open, primarily, to the objection that it is a general law framed specially for Philadelphia. It will be, of course, if enacted, applicable to the whole State; but it was drawn exclusively from the Philadelphia standpoint, and is intended to cure Philadelphia complaints. The State, outside of that city, has got along remarkably well under the election laws of 1839 and 1869, and no complaint has been heard of dishonesty in conducting elections under them. Why not, then, extend their operations to Philadelphia, merely accommodating them to the changed qualifications of voters as made by the new Constitution, and adapting them to the other provisions of that instrument? The State is content to abide by the routine prescribed in those laws, and does not ask for the creation of any such new system as is provided for in this bill of McCLURE's.

The people of Pennsylvania have now, from long practice under them, become familiar with the detailed proceedings necessary in elections, prescribed in those acts; and it takes long practice to make men sufficiently familiar with such things to make the machinery move smoothly. In matters, therefore, of such primary significance as elections, and which come so close home to the people as the rightful depositories of power, changes in the election laws should be made as seldom as possible, and old forms should not be broken into so long as it can be avoided.

Our Harrisburg correspondent has detailed several strong and pertinent objections to this bill; but we desire, now, to point out, more particularly, an objection which we regard as fatal to it. We refer to the provisions in it about challenging. Section 2 provides as follows:

> "If any person whose name is on the regular registry shall be challenged by another *registered* voter as to his right to vote for non-residence or for any other reason that would disqualify an elector, the person so challenged shall be entitled to vote only by furnishing the testimony under oath of one *qualified* elector whose name is on the regular registry to rebut the grounds of challenge and in such cases the name and residence of the voucher shall be entered opposite the name of the voter. Any election officer refusing to respect a challenge made by a qualified elector shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mark the adroit distinction here made. The challenger may be a mere *registered* voter; but the vouchers to be produced by a person challenged must be *qualified* voters. A "registered voter" is one whose name is on the registry, but whose right to vote has not yet been proved; while a "qualified voter" is one whose right to vote has been established by legal proof. Any man, therefore, according to this provision, who can smuggle his name on to the registry of voters, although he may not possess a single one of the qualifications of a voter, may place himself at the polls in the morning of an election day and challenge every voter in his district; and unless each one of the voters so challenged shall be able to prove his right by other "qualified" voters, he shall not vote.

Under such a system, carried out strictly and literally, a challenger might prevent an entire district from voting. He has but to challenge the first voter, and then successively challenge every other voter offered as proof, and so, by challenging every voter, there would be no "qualified elector" left to prove the right of any of the rest. This, we know, is an extreme case; but it is by extreme cases that such schemes are to be tested. Challenging a voter has always been an annoyance and a source of personal bitterness among neighbors; and the idea of enlarging the sphere of its exercise, and opening the door to wholesale quarrels and contentions, is repugnant to every man's sense of honor and propriety. In many of our election districts, a large number of voters, some from necessity and some from neglect, put off voting until the last hour, and in most of them the last hour is the busiest. To give to a challenger the power to obstruct the polls at such a time, by compelling each one to produce a qualified voter as a voucher, would be to cut off the bulk of them from exercising their right of suffrage, and would produce either rioting or the gravest discontent.

The Legislature has no right to create a qualification for voters. The Constitution defines what qualifications a voter shall possess, and the Legislature can neither add to or diminish them. Yet this is just what this bill does. It declares that no man shall vote who shall not be able to prove his right by another qualified voter. We concede that every voter may be required to prove his right to vote; but the Legislature has no power to require that this right shall be proved only by a specific kind of proof. The Constitution does not require it, and the Legislature cannot. That evidence which would be legal and admissible in a trial at law is surely sufficient to prove a man's residence, age, or payment of taxes; and to say that none but a qualified voter shall be permitted to furnish such testimony is to impose a new and unauthorized qualification upon a voter.

The Registry law of 1868 was set aside for this cause and no other, by the Supreme Court. It provided that no man should be registered who had not been at the time of the registry a resident for ten days in his district. This, the Supreme Court held, imposed a qualification unknown to the Constitution, and the law was consequently set aside. The same reasoning applies to McCLURE's law, and would doubtless procure a similar decision against it.

As Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, said in the Senate debate on this subject, it is easy to conceive of cases in which a registered voter might be unable to prove his right to vote by other qualified voters. Take, for instance, the case of a young man wishing to vote on age. He is between twenty-one and twenty-two, and is entered on the registry as voting on age. But his father is dead, and as no one but his mother can prove his age, and she is not a qualified voter, his right is not susceptible of proof under this bill.

Take, as another instance, the case of a man challenged on residence, and the only man that can prove his residence is the unnaturalized citizen with whom he boards. This is not an unusual case, and would frequently happen.

In both these cases the proof of age and residence would be legal and credible before any court in any legal trial; and why should it not be in the matter of voting? The election board ought to be the judges of the credibility and qualifications of witnesses, and if a man proves to them that he is a qualified voter, they have no constitutional right to deprive him of his right to vote because he has not been able to establish it by the evidence of another qualified voter.

The act of 1869 requires that, when a man's name is not on the registry list, he shall prove his right to registry by the affidavit of a qualified voter; but this is a different thing to requiring it of a registered voter. The registry, under the old Constitution, was decided by the Supreme Court as being *prima facie* evidence of the right to vote, and in the Philadelphia case it was held that a man not on the registry could not vote. In the rest of the State, however, it was provided that if a man offered to vote whose name was not on the registry, he could establish his registry through the affidavit of a qualified voter, and being thus added to the registry, on the day of election, his right to vote was then as open to challenge as that of any other voter on the list.

That, however, was under the old Constitution. The new Constitution provides (which the old one did not) that the fact of not being registered shall not deprive a man of the right to vote, and that part of the act of 1869 is, therefore, no longer applicable, nor is the precedent one to be followed.

The act of Mr. McCLURE is an obstructive one. It puts difficulties and troubles in the way of the honest voter, and enables the malicious and the vicious to annoy and provoke those who have been voters for years, without challenge, by providing for unlimited challenging, besides rendering it difficult and impossible in many cases to furnish the proof demanded. No election can be "free" under such a bill as this; and that is an additional constitutional objection to it.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.

Whatever may be thought of some of the English haranguers who are at present perambulating this country, there can be but one opinion concerning the interest and value of Mr. R. A. PROCTOR's lectures. His books have long been as popular in the United States as in England, and have made their author thoroughly well known. Since many years now there has been an extensive and urgent demand for expositions of scientific truths and speculations adapted to the comprehension of general readers, that is of persons who have never received a specific scientific training, or whose ordinary pursuits are incompatible with a systematic study of the sciences. Writers and lecturers of two or three different classes have attempted to supply the want mentioned. One of these classes consists of men who sufficiently, or it may be, profoundly conversant with science, are wholly or in good measure deficient in the peculiar talents required in the work of popularization. Some of them seem quite incapable of putting themselves in the place of the unscientific so as to comprehend the difficulties of the subject to be explained as those difficulties exist in the mind of the learner. Hence they are constantly omitting some point which, clear as day to themselves, seems to need no explanation, but which unexplained leaves the mind of the learner in a hazy condition as to the entire topic. We may add that they are very apt to digress for the elucidation of difficulties which could emerge only for students who have gone farther into the subject than the mere reader or listener either hopes or wishes to go. Others of this class are wholly wanting in power of statement. Accumulating details and mingling terms hard and easy, they talk about the subject and about it, without conveying any clear and distinct ideas; or resolved to be magnanimous, they condescend to vulgar ignorance with such exceeding generosity and with so little effect as to be offensive to the least instructed hearer. They remind one of the pedantic doctor in MOLIERE's comedy, who undertook to explain why his patient was deaf.

After all, however, men of real science who try to popularize their knowledge, no matter how ill they may succeed, are worthy of respect and commendation. Such instructors can hardly fail to impart at least some interesting and useful information, and the moral influence of their labors is, for the most part, likely to be beneficent. So much can not be said in favor of another class of the lecturers whom the popular demand for easy knowledge and mental stimulus has drawn into the field. We sometimes plume ourselves on our "lecture system," as it has been called, as if it were something new under the sun and derived its origin solely from a widely diffused interest in ideas peculiar to our own age and country. The truth is that much the same state of mind prevailed in the cities and towns of the later Roman empire, and for the purpose of supplying its wants lecturers everywhere stepped forth to entertain and amuse the "enlightened public." It would be easy to run a curious parallel between those lecturers and a numerous class of our own. There is, however, one important difference. Though those ancient talkers had much to say on the subject of natural law and on what is now called natural science, the treasury of facts, of ascertained phenomena within their reach was meagre. In knowledge of that kind the most ignorant of our itinerants are greatly superior to them. And yet the common object of both classes seems to require that the methods of the modern and more favored shall closely resemble or even be identical with the methods of the other. Those who to-day do not fully learn or do not understand, or who misuse the science of their time, can talk as foolishly and appeal to imagination as confidently as their predecessors of a long time ago. Those who, born and brought up in a Christian country, have never patiently studied Christian history or the principles and relations of Christianity, can without difficulty discourse as irreverently, and broach theories of life or society as absurd as the Pagans who lived in Italy or Antioch seventeen hundred years ago. The same motives, moreover, exist now as then. To the man or woman longing for applause, and intermeddling with science or literature only or chiefly for the praise or the gain to be thus acquired—to whom knowledge, as the old satirist said, is nothing unless another knows that they have it—the admiration of the multitude is as delightful now as ever. If they can obtain it, they care little or not at all what sacred and venerable truths are disparaged, or how many precious human hopes may be blighted.

But we have digressed from Mr. PROCTOR, who belongs to the class of lecturers whom one could wish to see multiplied. Thoroughly qualified by education and long practice to popularize science, as his published works prove, he is, besides, quite free from the delusion that modern physical science has revolutionized the moral world.

CALEB CUSHING.

We confess to a keen feeling of disappointment in hearing of the designation of this gentleman to the place of Chief Justice. Not because he specially lacks any qualification for that exalted place, but because it is not fit that a man who has been lying around loose for a long period of years, unattached to any healthy organization—a mere waif and stray upon the public highway—should be permitted to carry off the highest prize in the government.

It is admitted that Mr. CUSHING is an able lawyer, an accomplished linguist, and a man familiar with diplomatic and international questions. But he is not the *only* able lawyer in the country. There are other lawyers as able as he, and every whit as worthy. If there were not, sad would be the pity of it. When it comes to that, that the entire country can produce but one lawyer fit for Chief Justice, we shall be prepared to put crape on our hats and go into permanent mourning over the death and the dearth of national talent. And as to the linguistic and diplomatic part of his qualifications, we fail to perceive how they can come into play upon the Supreme bench. Our court of last resort is not called upon to settle questions either in etymology or diplomacy, and if such questions ever come before it, the eminent lawyers of the country, from whom the President was expected to choose his appointee, all know enough about them to decide wisely and judiciously. They may not know as much about Sanscrit roots as MAX MULLER, nor be as glib in Spanish and French as CALEB CUSHING, but they are all sufficiently well versed in the languages and diplomacy to render unnecessary the choice of a mere expert in those peculiar branches.

Mr. CUSHING is now seventy-four. If he is to be put upon the bench to serve for a few years and then retire upon his judicial pension to make way for some one now in training for the place but not yet ready for the business, the arrangement is not creditable to any of the parties concerned. The place is too high and sacred to be used in that way. The interests of justice require that there should be as few changes as possible in the head of the Supreme Court, and the man chosen should have at least a reasonable prospect of continued life and health before him. This place, above all others, should be preserved from the vile odor which a job of this kind would cast upon it.

The Chief Justiceship is worthy of the ambition of any man, and the lawyers of the country may be justified in looking forward to it as the possible reward of acknowledged eminence in their profession. But this natural ambition will be dashed and this expectation destroyed if a mere hanger-on about Washington is to be preferred before the men who entertain it. And we have always been led to regard CALEB CUSHING as such. For years and years he has been hanging around the departments, the White House, and Congress, ready to act as attorney for whatever offered, and to use his great and acknowledged talents in any emergency. That he has been of great service to the various departments, in this way, is conceded; but that practice of this kind qualifies him for the chief judicial place in the nation is not so clear. There was a time when Massachusetts owned him as her son; but he is now enrolled as a citizen of Virginia; and while it is certain that the mother of statesmen will not claim him as her offspring, it is just as certain that a man whose local habitation was better assured would better become the occasion.

We feel, in uttering these words of dissent to this appointment, that we are but expressing the prevalent feeling of the bar throughout the country. It is a rude shock, and jars harshly upon the nerves of men who cannot, strive as they will, find in CALEB CUSHING their *beau ideal* of a Chief Justice; and having no other privilege in the premises but that of saying what we please about it, we exercise that privilege to the full.

Charitable Amusements.

The New York "Times" notes, as significant of a growing change in public taste, that almost all the grand balls which are now given at the Academy of Music are for a charitable purpose, and this particular form of amusement must needs be presented under the disguise of duty to be any longer attractive. If this be the case, society certainly shows its sense. No form of social entertainment is more deceptive in its promises, more illusory in its pleasures, more totally unsatisfactory in its results than a grand ball. People are finding out the superior attractions of sociable little dinners and breakfasts, musical parties, and unpretentious evening reunions, and the revolt on behalf of heads against the tyranny of heels, the editor thinks, will not fall to the ground.

OLEOMARGARINE is the name of the artificial butter which, having had such an extensive sale in London and Paris, is now becoming popular in New York and Boston. There are two of these oleomargarine factories in New York, one in Fifty-sixth street and one in Twenty-ninth street. They produce daily nineteen thousand pounds, which, with the product of other factories in the vicinity of the metropolis, makes the yield more than twenty-three tons per day. The butter is made from the yellow, tasteless and odorless oil that is obtained from beef suet. This oil is placed in churns, with one-fifth its weight of sour milk, and churned until an emulsion is formed, anatto being added to give it the required color. It is then cooled and worked and salted like common butter. It is estimated that four thousand tons (eight million pounds) of this artificial butter have been consumed in this country during the last eight months. What the effect of the increased use of the article will have upon the cow question is a problem which we leave to the grangers and students of natural history.

Missionary Butler, in Mexico, reports, gratifying progress in his work, and calls for young men to fit themselves to preach in the Spanish language, and enter the ripened fields in our sister republic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An English hospital refuses to accept a gift of a thousand pounds until the donor gives his name. Send it to us. We haven't a particle of morbid curiosity.

Shades of the New England pedagogues! A leading Massachusetts paper speaks of a "fatal suicide."

Either the weather or something else has made it so warm for the New York butter speculators, that their lard margins have all melted away

The London *Times* says that men of genius are always in debt. Now we feel encouraged.

Southern Democratic members of Congress predict that the passage of the Civil Rights bill will precipitate a war of races at the South, which will result in the extinction of the colored people of that section. Are the whites, then, nursing massacre in their hearts?

Yale College will, next spring, present to the country a graduating class in advanced political economy. Members can then give instruction to Congressmen.

The New York *Independent* was on Saturday sold to parties whom Rev. Dr. Talmadge represents, for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars—seventy-five thousand dollars cash, and the remainder on time, with real estate as security.

A marriage in a buggy lately took place in Virginia; but the vehicle soon afterwards overturned, and the bride became a little sulky.

The lesson which the many-colored skies,
The flowers and leaves and painted butterflies,
The deer's branched antlers, the gay bird that flings
The tropic sunshine from it golden wings;
The brightness of the human countenance,
Its play of smiles, the magic of a glance,
Forever more repeat,
In varied tones and sweet,
That beauty, in and of itself, is good.

A number of philanthropic gentlemen in New York propose to establish an asylum for the benefit of literary and artistic workers who have become reduced by sickness or other misfortunes.

The agriculturist is abroad among the White mountains, and the politicians are uncommonly sweet upon him.

Several bills for the amelioration of the customs statutes are now before Congress, and are receiving generous support from men of all parties.

It is a noteworthy fact that according to the Naval appropriation bill now pending in Congress, nearly one hundred and sixty thousand dollars more are required to pay the officer of the navy than the seamen. This suggests Artemus Ward's regiment of brigadier generals.

The educators of Massachusetts are just beginning to find out that in taking measure of themselves they have judged too much by comparison, and, witnessing the imperfections and shortcomings of the school systems of other States, have tried hard to persuade themselves that they were much nearer perfection than the facts of the case warrant.

It has lately been proved that fire cannot advance through grass, even when it is blowing a gale, faster than six miles an hour.

A fire-proof paper recently invented in England consists of vegetable fibre, one part; asbestos, two parts; borax, one-tenth part; and alum, two-tenths of a part.

The exports of Baltimore to foreign countries last year included 359,566 barrels of flour; 7,251,725 bushels of wheat and corn; 11,596,000 pounds of lard; 7,961 boxes and 6,924 barrels of pork, and 281,000 pounds of cheese.

Just so. The people of Montana called it "the natural park of the Yellowstone" until Congress accepted it, and now they want a hundred thousand dollars for "improvements."

It is said that one hundred cents on the dollar, and interest, will soon be paid to creditors by Bowles Brothers, the American bankers in Paris, and that the house will before long resume its position.

Last year 281 steamers were inspected at the port of Philadelphia, with an aggregate of 70,833 98-100 tons, being a gain of 15,000 tons over the previous year. There were carried on the various passenger steamers 7,841,718 passengers; and some sixty-six steamers were built.

A formidable effort is making in New York to "bull" the market for real estate, as if with a view of preventing the otherwise inevitable decline in fancy prices which have been maintained ever since the flush times of the rebellion.

South Carolina is improving in the direction of education. The scholastic population of the State has increased by 32,923 since the year 1869, and there was last year an increase of 7,431 over the shool attendance of the year 1872.

The Patent Office is shortly to be separated from the Interior Department, and erected into a separate Bureau.

A company of British capitalists have recently invested $1,000,000 in water power at Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of manufacturing cotton. A fine cotton mill is on the property, and it has been proved that cotton can be spun there considerably cheaper than in old or New England.

One of the most venerable quarrels now going on in this country is that raging between the towns of Glastenbury and Wethersfield, Conn., about a boundary line. It is a hundred and twenty years old.

A bill providing for a general railroad law has just been introduced into the Maine Legislature. Its leading features are taken from the general railroad laws of Massachusetts, New York and Illinois.

PERSONAL.

Of course it was bound to come, although we did not expect it so soon. A New York paper now denies that there every was a little cherry tree at the old homestead of Washington or any little hatchet in the hands of the youthful George, used in barking it, or that little George ever refused to tell a lie. It says the whole story was a fiction, invented by "Parson Weems." Just so.

The Emperor of Austria has created Hon. Thaddeus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury Vt., the inventor of the well known Fairbanks scales, a Knight of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," an honor gained by no other American exhibitor at the Vienna Exposition.

The usually accurate New York *Journal of Commerce* falls into the funny blunder of classing Mr. Lynch, the colored Congressman from Mississippi, with Stephens and Harris and the other opponents of equal rights who "voice the older-fashioned political sentiment of the South."

Michigan has other people of genius besides Will. Carleton. A lady who offers to furnish "some storys" to a paper in that State, says in a postscript: "N. B. i can send you sum pomes to, sum real pretty verses if you desire, that I writ myself, for I can write pomes as well as storys." The editor is mean enough to decline on the ground of poverty superinduced by the panic.

Ex-Secretary Welles has decided to put at least a part of his knowledge of the inner history of the historic Lincoln administration into permanent form. A New York publishing firm, last week, closed with him a contract of publication for a work on "Lincoln and Seward," which will extend to a duodecimo of three or four hundred pages.

Sir Henry Holland, in his "Recollections," remarks that no poet had ever described the phenomenon of the sun and moon both above the horizon at the hour of sunset. This is incorrect. Tennyson has described this sight. These are the lines:

"The charming sunset lingered low adown
In the red West;
They sat them down upon the yellow sand,
Between the sun and moon, upon the shore."

The London *Times* closes its obituary of Agassiz thus: "In Agassiz the world has lost a philosopher and naturalist whose name will be remembered along with those of Buffon, Cuvier and Humboldt, and of whom both his native Switzerland and his adopted America might well be proud."

Judge Nelson, of New York, recently deceased, was on the bench forty-nine years—serving in three courts. His service as judge, in point of time, was without parallel in this country or in England.

Henry Ward Beecher has been requested by the Faculty of the Yale Theological School to give another course of lectures before the students this winter.

A green old age. Mrs. Hannah Begold died last week at Batavia, New York, at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

The father of Brigham Young was a Methodist, but an eccentric man. He wanted his children to be Christians; and, as a means of making them such, he promised to give a sheep to the one who would kneel and make the best prayer. They all knelt, and Brigham obtained the prize.

A "Revival" Story and its Results.

[From the North East (Pa.) Sun.]

It will be remembered by our readers that early last fall a protracted meeting was held at Northville by Revs. Mr. Chapin, of Ripley, and Mrs. Dawson, of the former place. During this meeting Mrs. D. related a story of a certain family composed of father, mother and an only child. She stated that they attended a protracted meeting and resisted all appeals to reverse their conduct in life and become followers of the precepts of Holy Writ. The mother soon after became a raving maniac and died in that condition. Mrs. D. said that there might and probably would be a similar case at that place, but mentioned no names. A Mrs. George Taylor, of Northville, being present, took these words as a direct application to herself and family, there being only three in the family. The result was that she became insane, was sent to an asylum in Utica, and there died on Wednesday. Her remains were brought home and deposited in the burying ground at Northville. She was an unusually robust young woman, sound of mind and in the best of health until after hearing that story. As to the cause of her death we leave our readers to decide.

State of Trade.

The New York *Shipping List* thinks the basis of our commerce and industry unexceptionably sound, owing to a general yield of the fruits of the earth and an assured foreign demand for the surplus of our leading staples; to which it adds that manufacturing enterprises, which were suddenly interrupted by the panic, are reviving all over the country; that there is a prospect of continued activity in the exports of domestic products, and a wholesome conservatism in the imports. As regards the latter, well informed parties in the customs department inform us that the decline in imports is now ascertained to have been but temporary, and resulting from the panic; that a reaction has set in, and that there is a fair prospect of increased revenue, that will arrest the increase of debt and avoid the increase of taxation. It is clear that the forced sales of such vast quantities of goods at low prices in consequence of the panic, followed by the usual holiday sales, gave a new impulse both to the foreign and domestic trade, enabled the merchants to give orders to the domestic manufacturers for the spring trade, and inspired the importers with fresh confidence. The domestic trade having led the way, the foreign trade follows it naturally. But the domestic exports are now on so great a scale that a favorable balance of trade is expected on the business of the year. The merchants generally have stood well through the revulsion and their credit is sound.

The Plethora of Bank Deposits.

According to the *Financial Chronicle*, the enormous increase in bank deposits—$10,000,000 in a single week, and still increasing—is owing, first, to the payment of dividends; second, to the determination of conservative men to put money in their business; thirdly, to the large amounts recently paid into the hands of tax collectors, and finally, by the closing up of railroad and other absorptions. Out of the plethora, which will go on till March or April, will come, it is feared, the bubble of speculation and stimulated credits, and if not sooner, then in the fall. As a partial remedy, the Comptroller of the Currency is taking action to purge the present system of redemption from some of its abuses. Congress, it is said, should lose no time in passing a law enforcing the redemption of all bank notes in New York, and this cannot be delayed without manifest danger.

The Living Telegrapher.

Symptoms are the silent characters through which the diseased body telegraphs its condition. But they are not always read aright, and the medicines administered sometimes aggravate instead of relieving the complaint. Conspicuous among the instances of malpractice which are of daily occurrence, is the habit of dosing dyspeptic and constipated invalids with powerful cathartics. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which are skillfully blended the vegetable elements best adapted to the invigoration of the stomach, and removal, without violence, of regular discharges from the bowels, should be taken twice or thrice a day as a remedy for indigestion of every type, and for costiveness, whether chronic or casual. No other medicine will be required, and the cure will be rapid and painless. No medicine as yet discovered or compounded, equals Hostetter's Bitters as a specific for all affections of the liver, as well as for diseases of the stomach, the bowels and the nerves.

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118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,

PITTSBURGH,

At close of business, December 31, 1873.

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable, Mortgages	$422,396 01	
City Bonds	13,900 00	$436,296 01
Real Estate and Banking House		50,000 00
Current Expenses		15,896 56
Taxes Paid		5,092 61
Unpaid Dividends		2,277 43
Due from Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
		104,849 52
		$598,515 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Due Depositors, viz.:		
[illegible] notice	$139,980 00	
Certificates Payable when Due	[illegible]	
Deposits Subject to Check	[illegible]	
Due Banks and Bankers	[illegible]	
Unpaid Dividends	[illegible]	363,603 50
Contingent Fund and Interest		34,912 17
		$598,515 67

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

ELECTION.

The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, January 1st, 1874.

ASSETS.

Mortgages, Bonds and other securities	$669,096 56
Real Estate	15,896 56
Office Furniture	2,214 15
Cash on Hand and in Bank	229,916 18
	$917,123 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Discount and Interest	35,315 02
Individual Deposits	671,808 43
	$917,123 45

JAMES P. SPEER, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 2d day of January, 1874.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

PANIC PRICES.

Comforts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Upholstery Goods

GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.

CALL AND SEE PRICES.

H. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MURLANDE?, to whose ability a [illegible] with this house for many years.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

NEW GOODS

Opening Daily,

At Prices that make it a matter of Economy to all to Purchase at Once.

DRESS GOODS,

An immense Stock for the present and coming season at Prices ranging from 12½c to $1 per yard, many of them about one-half the Prices at which they were sold a short time since, including

Black Silks, Black and Colored Merinos, Colored Poplins, Satines and Serges, Camel's Hair Fabrics.

FRENCH MERINOS,
SILK AND WOOL FABRICS,
PURE WOOL MATERIALS,
SHEETINGS—all colors,
ALPACAS—Black and Colored,
MOHAIRS—Black and Colored,
BRILLIANTINES,
EPINGLINES,
BLACK DRESS GOODS—all kinds,
BEAUTIFUL WOOL PLAIDS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
TYCOON REPS and DELAINES.

These and many other kinds of Dry Goods.

Everything a Real Bargain,

AT

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

WHOLESALE HOUSE

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Invite attention to the

Large Additions to Stock,

made during the past week, which will be found

UNSURPASSED

IN VARIETY,

And all at the extreme

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.

MILLINERY & SILK GOODS.

Wholesale Agents

FOR

Harmony Flannels & Fullerton Yarns.

Special Inducements

TO

Cash and Short Time Buyers.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP

I have this day associated with me in the Merchant Tailoring Business my sons JOS. F. and HENRY N. SMITH. The firm to be known as HENRY SMITH & SONS.

HENRY SMITH.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF ALL THE

Desirable Styles of Goods

FOR GENT'S WEAR,

And with increased facilities and strict attention to business we hope to merit a continuance of the patronage as liberally bestowed by our friends heretofore, for which we return our thanks.

Henry Smith & Sons,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

98 Wylie Avenue.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1874.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Firm of WORKMAN & DAVIS has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts will be settled at their office, No. 171 PENN AVENUE.

J. Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny, January 1, 1874.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the interest of J. Q. Workman, in the Carriage Business, at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, I will continue to keep a large assortment of Vehicles of all kinds at reduced prices, and would solicit the continued patronage of my old friends and the public generally. Orders for New Work promptly filled and Repairing attended to in the best manner.

H. RICHARD DAVIS.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. ORTLIEB & CO., Manufacturers of and Dealers in FURNITURE, consisting of A. ORTLIEB, GEO. HARTERICH, and CHR. MATTES, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. ORTLIEB is to continue. All bills due by the late firm will be paid by the new firm, CHR. MATTES & CO., and CHR. MATTES [illegible] to collect all bills due the late firm at the old stand, No. 51 FEDERAL STREET.

A. ORTLIEB,
GEO. HARTERICH,
CHR. MATTES.

Allegheny City, Pa., January 1, 1874.

HAVING GONE EXCLUSIVELY IN the Wholesale Manufacture of Furniture, I now thank my old friends and customers for past favors and kindly patronage extended to the above Firm. I most cordially recommend my successors to the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm, and hope to see them a continuance of the same, feeling satisfied that they will give satisfaction to all.

51 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,

Will be satisfactory to all buyers.

A. ORTLIEB.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and deliver to any part of the city or Allegheny, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and C. and St. L. Ry. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in quantity and quality, in the following offices, where all orders will receive prompt attention, or through the [illegible] No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny. [illegible] Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

1123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS

WM. SEMPLE.

Complete Stock.

Housekeeping Goods

Bought for Cash before the late advance, when prices were the lowest and selling at our usual small profits, making them striking Bargains.

Table Linens.

Double and Single Damask and Dice, Turkey Red Dice and Damask.

LINEN TOWELS,

All sizes, Double and Single Damask, Huck, &c., White and Colored Borders.

LINEN TOWELING,

By the yard, in variety. Also, RUSSIA and AMERICAN CRASHES.

SHEETINGS,

All widths, Bleached and Unbleached and Pillow Casing, 4-4 Sheeting, 8 1-3c, good and heavy,

SHEETING MUSLINS,

Soft and Cambric Finish, for Shirting and Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Skirts, yard wide, soft finish, extra quality, 12½c.

BED QUILTS,

Marseilles, Toilet, Honey Comb and Jacquard, White and Colored and Bordered.

SHIRT FRONTS,

Plain and Embroidered, all size Plaits.

PRINTS,

New Styles Medium and Light and Dark Prints, excellent Cloths, 7 and 8 1-3c.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

INSURANCE.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Insurance Co.

CAPITAL - - $100,000.

Office, 2633 Carson Street, Pittsburgh.

R. B. BROWN, President.
B. LAFFERTY, Vice President.
E. KRIEG, Secretary.
J. G. FLEISHMAN, Treasurer.
J. A. RAPP, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.
R. B. Brown, George Geyer,
J. G. Fleishman, [illegible]
B. Lafferty, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
A. Rapp, [illegible]
F. Schultz, [illegible]
G. A. Mundorff.

Manufacturers' AND Merchants'

Insurance Company,

87 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - $250,000.

Assets $343,600 18, Jan. 1, 1873.

JAS. I. BENNETT, President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT, Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY, Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON, General Agent.

Directors:
James I. Bennett, John Wilson,
J. W. Chalfant, Henry A. Weaver,
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
William Walker, [illegible]
Mark W. Watson.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Also against Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as other securities. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
JOHN WATT, President.
JOHN E. PARKE, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Jr., General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL $225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES GORDON, Assistant and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL $175,000.

Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

W. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
HENRY M. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. A. J. DOHERMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
JOHN ERA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against Loss and Damage on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

Strength is Security!

ASSETS $10,000,000 GOLD.

Royal Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO., Agents,

Cor. Third avenue and Wood Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEDICAL.

Speedily Cured!

ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 178 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis [illegible]

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 178 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

Doctor Whittier,

Office, No. 290 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Specially treats all Private Diseases. [illegible] DOCTOR W. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, near corner of Ninth, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible] DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rupture Trusses

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 10, 1874.

Locally we are moving on in the even tenor of our way, with no disturbing causes. Money is made exceptionally active by the fact that the paper made during the troubles of November is now maturing, and comes in conjunction with the January settlement; yet the banks are gradually extending their lines of discount, and will soon absorb most of the good paper offering. Our foreign advices report money in London easier. The Bank of England has followed the open market so far as to reduce their minimum discount to four per cent., which is still one-half per cent. above the outside rate.

In New York the sentiment of the market is strong, in view of the prospects of inflation, and it must be confessed and regretted that the chances that such schemes at Washington will prevail are more and more probable. The outstanding Clearing House certificates are now reduced to $370,000. Abundant money is what speculation feeds on, and to this may be added the large and increasing earnings of the leading railway companies, which attract buyers by the handsome assumed opportunities for profit presented.

All are aware of the average ability of the average Congressman; he is about equal to the average citizen—no better and no worse. On general subjects, capable of judging as well as most intelligent men, and unless specially educated for that purpose, no more capable.

Should one of our manufacturers wish to know the peculiar chemical constituent of an ore, he employs an educated chemist; does he wish to know the powers of a new machinery he consults a mechanical engineer; does he wish to learn anything as to the probable result of a new combination of crude materials he goes to such as have made the matter in question a subject of study and experiment. Not trusting to the opinion of any worthy gentleman, no matter what his attainments in literature or law, so we hold *finance* to be a science and to be intelligently handled only by those specially educated for that purpose. Nor does it follow that every man who calls himself "banker," although he may be a successful one in the management of a routine business, is capable of directing the financial legislation adapted to the great and varied interests of a country like ours. Congress is now assembled and is prepared to provide some measure intended to improve the condition of finances, projects crude and ill digested are advanced, expedients intended to be but temporary are advocated, while the great need is sound financial legislation that will meet not only the immediate wants of the country, but which will necessitate no new legislation for a long time.

The panic although doing much harm to legitimate interests, has been especially severe on those who have become enormously rich, and in this we may find some consolation, for the accumulation of large wealth in a few hands is undemocratic and inimical to equality of condition which the foundation of our political system; and let us remember, for it is history, that invariably as wealth accumulates nations and men decay.

—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. have issued the following circular to their correspondents:

MONDAY, January 5, 1874.

We take pleasure in announcing that we this day resume business.

We are indebted to the consideration, friendliness and forbearance of our creditors for our ability to renew with our customers relations that were broken off by an unprecedented financial crisis, which it would have been ruinous for us to resist any longer than we did.

Those to whom we were the most largely indebted, and who best knew how and why we yielded temporarily to a combination of general disasters, have been the most prompt and willing to assist us.

Since September 23d last, the day of our suspension, we have been favored with the good will and confidence of all those with whom we have had business relations, and have received from others so many evidences of kindly feeling, that we cannot here refrain from expressing our deep and heartfelt gratitude.

Presenting ourselves again to the public in active business, with facilities unimpaired, with the ability to pay all our obligations in full, and with the addition of new members to our firm, we are determined to regain our former position and to base the future growth of our business on fidelity to the interests of our customers, on devotion to all the trusts we may receive, and on straightforward and liberal dealings with all.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue.

January 10, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Canton	....	76	....	....	....	....
Western Union Teleg'h	79⅝	79	79⅝	79⅝	78¾	78¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	....	43⅝	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	....	92¾	....	92¾	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	68¾	....	69	....	....
American Express	....	59¾	....	59⅝	....	....
United States Express	....	70½	....	70¾	....	....
New York Central	....	100⅞	101	101⅛	101⅛	101
Erie	....	47⅜	47⅜	....	47⅜	47⅜
Michigan Central	....	81	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	82⅞	83	83	....	83⅛	83
Illinois Central	....	....	....	91	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	86	....	86	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	61⅛	61⅛	61⅜	61⅝	61¾	61⅛
Do Preferred	75⅛	74	....	73⅝	....	73
Rock Island	....	104⅞	....	104⅞	....	....
St. Paul	49⅝	49¼	49	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞
Do Preferred	....	72⅛	....	72¾	....	73⅜
Wabash	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54½	53¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	91	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾	34⅞	34⅜	35⅛	35⅛	35¼
Union Pacific	32⅞	33¼	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜
Chicago and Alton	....	110	....	109⅛	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	3⅛	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	120⅛	....	121⅛	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. 6s 1881	116⅝	116⅝
1881, coupons	117¼	117¼
5-20s, 1862	114	114
5-20s, 1864	115⅞	115¾
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	116⅞
5-20s, new	115⅞	116
5-20s, 1867	116⅜	116⅜
5-20s 1868	116⅜	116¼
10-40s	112⅜	112⅜
10-40s, coupons	113¼	113⅛
Currency 6s	114¼	114¼
New 5s	112⅛	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee	79¾
Tennessee, new	79
South Carolina, July	9⅛
Missouri 6s	91

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48⅜
Penna. Scrip	94¾
Reading	56⅛
United Co.'s N. J.	117⅛
Oil Creek	16
Lehigh Valley	58⅛
A. V. R. R. 7-30	90
Central Transportation	44
Empire Transportation, bid	50
P., C. and St. Louis 7s	70

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 10, 1874.

REMARKS—The market closed with rather more animation than at its opening. The rivers, which were at flood tide in the early part of the week, have gradually receded, and are now in most excellent "boating" order, and steamers are daily arriving, laden with rich freights of merchandise for the city. Steamers departing from this port carry with them large amounts of Pittsburgh manufactured articles designed for the Western and Southern markets.

There are few changes in prices worthy of special mention. Trade, though not as active as could be wished, is, we are pleased to say, gradually improving, purchasers buying in small quantities, sufficient only to meet their immediate wants. There is an active demand for coffees and sugars, and we are reported a fair trade for all the leading staples in this line. Grain, with the exception of oats, is in fair demand at firm prices, with light stocks to operate upon. There is an active demand for the better grades of butter, low grades being dull sale. Eggs are coming in freely and prices tend lower. Flour is held firmly with an advancing tendency in prices. Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active, the late advance in prices being fully maintained.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, apples, corn, wheat, butter, bacon, pcs., bacon, trcs., potatoes, etc., for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	837	Apples, bbls	240
Corn, sks	571	Wheat, sks	2,010
Barley, sks	2,500	Oats, sks	2,285
Butter, pkgs	39	Bacon, pcs	8,900
Bacon, tierces	12	Potatoes, bush	350

Below we give a table showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending Friday, January 9, 1874, which will be useful for reference:

Flour	Apples	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Butter lbs.	Bacon pcs.	Bacon tcs.
1,810	100	200	2,450	1,170	211	1,414	27	3,750	122
1,785	50	585	680	2,971	170	2,236	28	8,930	41
1,637	197	304	1,020	1,374	370	1,078	38	....	26
1,165	535	580	1,073	2,182	126	1,778	25	....	13
840	26	720	50	700	433	2,829	39	....	12
37	240	575	....	500	....	286	....	....	....
7,099	1148	2,964	5,273	8,607	1,451	9,621	115	12,6	214

Potatoes, bushels, 3,745.

The following are the wholesale prices for the articles quoted unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The arrivals are light; still the supply is equal to the demand at unchanged prices. We quote at $2 00, $3 00@4 00 ℘ bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Sales at 60@70c ℘ gallon.

ASHES—There is a slightly increased demand with sales as follows: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 5c.

ALES—Trade is reported moderately active at the following quotations: X $8 00 ℘ bbl; XX $9 00; India ale $10 00 ℘ bbl; Bass' English ale, in gilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@44; hhds, 63 gals, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ℘ doz; Robert Youngers' sparkling ale $3 ℘ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 ℘ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ℘ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ℘ doz.

BUTTER—There is a good demand for choice table butter, the supply falling short of consumption. Prime choice roll is held at 28@30c ℘ ℔; common to medium 12@20c.

BEANS—We are reported sales choice navy at $2@2 25.

BORAX—Sales refined reported at 25c ℘ ℔.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl, 9½a10c ℘ ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices, with sales at the following figures: Hams, extra sugar cured, ℘ ℔, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ℘ ℔, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured ℘ ℔, 16c; beef tongues, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ℘ ℔, 8½c; bacon rib sides, ℘ ℔, 9c; bacon short rib sides, ℘ ℔, 9½c; bacon clear sides, 10c ℘ ℔; mess pork, ℘ bbl, $16 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, ℘ ℔, 10½c; prime leaf do in half barrels, ℘ ℔, 10½c; prime leaf do in buckets, ℘ ℔, 11½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, ℘ ℔, 10½c; refined do for summer use, in half barrels, 10½c ℘ ℔; refined do for summer use, in buckets, 11½c ℘ ℔; lard, refined, in 3 ℔ caddies, ℘ ℔, 12c; refined do in 5 ℔ caddies, ℘ ℔, 11½c; refined do in 3 ℔ pails, 12c; refined do in 6 ℔ pails, 21½c; ham sausage, 10c.

CHEESE—Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Good Ohio Dairy 12½@13c; prime Ohio Factory, September make, 14½@15c to the trade and 15@15½c in a jobbing way; Young America 15c; Nutmeg 15c; prime to choice Ohio Switzer 16@18c.

CARBON OIL—Sales at works, f. o. b., at 11½c ℘ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from stores.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $30 ℘ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ℘ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit $11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ℘ ℔.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@1 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRESSED HOGS—Arrivals light, and market dull at 5¾@6½c ℘ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Supply light and demand fair; apples 6@8c; peaches, halves, 10@12c; peeled 18@20c; blackberrys 13@15c.

EGGS—Receipts large, and the market dull but prices unchanged. We quote at 27@29c; pickled 18@21c.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackral $35; No. 1 mess do, $33; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $28; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No 1 bay mackrel, $19; No. 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14; large No. 3 mackrel, $12 50; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish, $7@7 50 ℘ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ℘ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ℘ box; No. 1 55c ℘ box.

FEATHERS—No 1, 78@80c ℘ ℔; No 2 C, 40@73c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—Prices, though unchanged, are evidently tending upwards in sympathy with wheat. The supply are ample sales being made as follows:

St. Louis	$9 25@9 50
Kentucky white wheat	8 50
Ohio and Indiana	8 00
Minnesota	7 50
Wisconsin	7 00
Rye flour	5 50

GROCERIES—Coffee and refined sugars are held firmly at quotatations with an upward tendency. We quote as follows:

Coffee—Green coffee—Choice 33c; prime 32c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 40c. Roasted coffee—In papers, 34c; in bulk, 33½c; Java 43c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ℘ ℔; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ℘ ℔; Japan 55c@$1 00 ℘ ℔; Oolong 25@85c ℘ ℔; fancy $1 00 ℘ ℔; Souchon 25@85c ℘ ℔.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10½c: Standard B 10⅝c; Standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11½c.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 75c; prime 68@70c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amer 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

GRAIN—The stock on hand is very light. We continue to quote as follows: $1 58@1 60 for red; $1 63@1 65 for amber, and $1 68@1 70 for white. The oats market continues weak in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, and we reduce our quotations to 50@a52c. Ear corn continues scarce, and there is considerable inquiry for it; may be quoted at 70@72c. Shelled is also in light supply; new quotable at 72@a73c, and old at 75@77c. Rye is in fair demand, and sells readily at 90@95c. Barley is quiet and unchanged.

HOMINY—Sales are reported at $4 50@5 25 ℘ bbl.

HOPS.—We are reported sales as follows: 1873's, 48@50c ℘ ℔; 1870's, 35@40c; 1871's, 15@19c.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf at $18@24; wagon, $20@25. Straw $14 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in good supply, with sales in a regular way $5 00@7 00 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $4 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon, gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6; English mixed pickles, pints, $3; English mixed pickles, quarts, 6; English califlower, pints $3; English califlower, quarts, $6; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

PAES—$1 65@1 75 ℘ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@13c ℘ ℔; turkeys 14@16c ℘ ℔.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at $1 10@1 12 ℘ bushel by car load, and $1 20a1 25 from store. *Sweets*—Baltimore $4 50@5 50 ℘ bbl; Jerseys $6 25@6 75 ℘ bbl.

SALT—By the car load $1 60 ℘ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 ℘ bbl.

RAGS—2¾@3c ℘ ℔, as to quality.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 30 ℘ bushel; clover $5 ℘ bushel; flax seed $1 85@1 90 ℘ bushel.

WHISKY—Highwines 99c@$1 01 ℘ gallon.

GAME—Squirrels $1 75@2 00 ℘ doz; rabbits $1 50@2 00 ℘ doz; venison, saddles ℘ ℔ 15c, whole deer 7@10c; quail $1 50 ℘ doz; pheasants $3 50@4 00 ℘ doz; prairie chickens $3 50@4 00 ℘ doz; wild turkeys $1 50@3 00 each; turkeys 14@15c ℘ ℔; chickens 10@12½c ℘ ℔.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, January 12, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 5	1,956	....	....
Tuesday, Jan. 6	5,273	....	....
Wednesday, Jan. 7	4,534	....	2,725
Thursday, Jan. 8	2,694	....	....
Friday, Jan. 9	1,630	....	829
Saturday, Jan. 10	4,336	1,230	....
Total for week	20,423	1,230	3,554
Same time 1873	35,947	1,691	13,068
Same time 1872	29,454	1,423	21,987
Same time 1871	19,498	4,315	2,907
Same time 1870	34,068	517	7,335
Same time 1869	34,407	1,270	9,114
Same time 1868	80,460	516	2,751

BUSINESS.

The crude market during the week was a firm one, there being a steady advance since the date of our last general review. The new year so far has been a favorable one for producers. We hope the same may continue. On Saturday the 3d, the rates at Parker's were $1 00@1 10 per barrel. The present rates are $1 15@1 30 per barrel, according to pipe. The advance was a general one throughout the oil regions. In our last we gave the oil receipts for the past year, the largest that was ever received since the discovery in 1859. Refined—the market was firm, the week's advance being from ⅛@¼c per gallon. The leading refineries are well pleased with the situation. The year's exports were the largest ever made by several thousand barrels.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	49,217	20,423

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points by river and rail for the past ten years from January 3 to January 10:

1874	20,423
Same time 1873	35,947
Same time 1872	29,454
Same time 1871	19,498
Same time 1870	34,068
Same time 1869	34,407
Same time 1868	80,460
Same time 1867	
Same time 1866	42,000
Same time 1865	3,350

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,526	1,230
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,436	3,554
Total	11,962	4,784

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January to date:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P R R	517	4,315	1,423	1,691	1,230
A V R R	7,335	2,907	21,987	13,068	3,554
Total	7,852	7,222	23,410	14,759	4,784

Saturday.

The market was very firm; we have to report a further advance in the oil regions, and prices going up rapidly. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S:

1,000 bbls Union	$1 27½
1,000 bbls Union	1 30
1,000 bbls United	1 15
1,000 bbls United	1 17½

See dispatches for other points.

REFINED.

Market firm refiners well pleased with the situation. Sales were made free on cars at works 11½c. Philadelphia—spot 13½c; February 13¾a13½c; March 13¾a14c.

OIL BARRELS.

firm; sales city $1 90; country $1 80a1 85.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—The "Herald" says: The petroleum market depreciated slightly. On upper road the market was firm during the day at $1 37½ al 40. Oil City was quoted at $1 30a1 32½. At Parker's Landing the market was $1 15a1 17½ for United and $1 20a1 25 for Union. The home refined market was 5¾c in bulk and 10½c in barrels. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 36¼
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 37⅝
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 40
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 27½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, Union	1 30
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 15
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United	1 17½

NEW YORK, January 10—Closing 9th.—Market more active; crude in bulk firmer. Sales 2,000 bbls January delivery, 5¾c; 1,000 bbls refined, prompt delivery, 13½c; 5,000 do, private terms, rumored 14½c; 5,000 do, May delivery, rumored 15c; 2,000 standard white case, half February, 14c; 2,000 high test at, prompt delivery, private terms; 1,000 naphtha, 7½c; 2,000 do, 8c. Philadelphia delivery—Sales 5,000 bbls refined January 13½c.

ROUSEVILLE, January 10.—Market firm at $1 20.

OIL CITY, January 10.—The market quiet and nothing doing at $1 25.

TIDIOUTE, January 10.—Market quiet and firm at $1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, January 10.—The market remains firm at $1 20.

TITUSVILLE, January 10.—Market quiet at $1 35a1 37½; not fairly opened yet.

PARKER'S, January 10—Market quiet at $1 15a1 25.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Market dull. S. W. 13½c; crude 5c bulk; 9½c, barrels, and cases 18c; sales none; futures: February 13¾a13½c.; March 13¾a14c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls
Abrams	Standard O W	372
Stevenson	Petrolite O W	74
Stevenson	Peerless O W	74
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	886
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,127
Jos Bushnell	National O W	242

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	372	Hutchinson O W	886
Petrolite O W	74	Brilliant	1,127
Peerless O W	74	National O W	242
Total			2,776

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 10.—The market remains very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. Holders are firm and look for better prices soon:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	411
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1873	12,932
Total receipts for same period in 1872	16,841
Total receipts for same period in 1871	22,448
Imports for the week	134
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	10,202
Total imports for same period, 1872	12,260

Export from New York, from January 1 to December 31:

	1873.	1872.
Hops, bales	7,055	5,913

PHILADELPHIA.

January 10.—There has been some disposition in the trade to make purchases, which has had a tendency to stiffen prices, the stock in dealers' hands not being large. With an increased activity, prices are not quotably higher as yet, and it is thought that any material advance will renew importations of foreign and produce a reaction to figures as low or lower than those now ruling. We quote:

New Yorks, 1873's	25@43c	O. Olds, '70, '69, '68	5@15c
Westerns "	25@40c	Bavarians, '73's	35@40c
Easterns "	25@40c	English, 1873's	38@37c
Yearlings, 1872's	15@30c	Belgians, 1873's	29@31c
Olds, 1869's, 1872's	—@—c	Californias, '73's	40@50c

—Price Current.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

January 10.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand during the past three days, but still the sales in the aggregate are not large. Manufacturers are rather slow buyers, owing partly to the high views of holders. The stocks of all kinds are still very light, and as long as they continue so present prices will probably be maintained. The Boston market is reported as quite active, with the following transactions consummated: 250 bales Cape at 36½a37½c; 25,000 ℔s pulled do, 60c, and 90,000 ℔s X and above Ohio fleece at private price. The sales here comprise 145 bales Cape at 34a37½c; 10,000 ℔s Mexican, 20a21c; 1,000 ℔s domestic noils, 60c; 15,000 ℔s fine Texas, 26a28c; 6,000 ℔s Georgia, 40c; 70 bales Oregon, 40a42½c; 185 bags X and super pulled, 44a50c; 80 bales spring California, 27½a30c; 55 do fall do, 29a30c; 75,000 ℔s X and XX Ohio fleece, 53½a56c; 4,000 ℔s coarse do, 47½c; 5,000 ℔s medium do, 50c; 5,000 ℔s No 1 do, 50c; 13,900 ℔s tub washed do, 52½a53½c; 3,000 ℔s unwashed do, 33c.—Shipping List.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co]

January 12.—There is a better feeling in the market, with more inclination on the part of buyers to take hold. Hanging Rock Foundry grades are very firm with better demand. Mill irons are also held more firmly, but our mills are not in market on account of the "strike." Quotations of car wheel irons may be regarded as entirely nominal.

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.		Per ton.
Hanging Rock No. 1	$38@40	Tennessee No. 1	37@38
Hanging Rock No. 2	35@37	Tennessee Forge	30@32
Hanging Rock Forge	30@32	Alabama No. 1	$38@40
		Missouri No. 1	38@40
		Missouri No. 2	35@37

HOT BLAST STONE COAL.

	Per ton.		Per ton.
Missouri No. 1	$37@38	Ohio No. 1	$35@37
Missouri Forge	30@32	Ohio Forge	30@31

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

	Per ton.		Per ton.
Hanging Rock C. W.	$60@66	Georgia, C. W.	$55@60
Missouri, C. W.	58@60	Alabama, C. W.	55@60
Kentucky, C. W.	55@60	Machinery and Forge	55@57
Tennessee	55@60	Blooms	$1 05@1 16

PHILADELPHIA.

January 10.—In pig iron there has been a moderate degree of activity, but there is evidently a disposition on the part of both buyers and sellers to await future developments before entering into any very large contracts. Sales of 7,000 tons No. 1 Foundry at $35a36; No. 2 at $32a34; and Gray Forge at $29a30—the latter at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—For bar there is more inquiry, but generally at figures below the views of holders. We quote at 3 41-0a3 5-10c ℘ ℔. New rails are in favor, and 6,000 tons sold, at the mills, at $65. Old rails are without movement. We quote at $40 50a41 50. Scrap is in scanty supply and wanted at $38a40 for No. 1 wrought—an advance.

Scotch Pig—Is selling at $43a46 for Eglinton and Glengarnock.

Nails—Are quoted at $4 25 ℘ keg.

Old Metals—Are dull. We quote:

Brass, light	13½a14c	Copper, heavy	18a19c
Brass, heavy	16a17c	Zinc	4a4½c
Copper, light	17a18c	Lead	6a6½c
Anchors	9c	Chains	6½c

—Price Current.

NEW YORK.

January 10.—Business in Scotch pig continues very slow, and the trade is confined principally to small parcels from yard. Holders are not forcing goods, while purchasers are out of the market, except at a considerable reduction from asking rates: 100 tons Glengarnock sold on private terms, but said to be at or about $41 50. In American pig the views of the trade are somewhat diversified. While some holders are asking and refusing to sell at less than $36 for No 1, others are offering to sell at $35. The market, though without any positive change, can hardly be called so strong in tone as at the first of the year. Excepting an occasional lot of some good brand sold at $36, the outside price for No. 1 is not over $35. There is very little inquiry as yet for future delivery. The sales reported are 100 tons No. 2 X, and 500 do. Gray Forge, on private terms; a lot of Carbon, $36; 100 tons No. 1 Coleraine, prompt delivery, $36; and 50 do. Aurora (a new brand), $35. Rails are quiet. Some of the rolling mills have resumed work, but are as yet only running on half time; 3,000 tons American sold sometime since at $65. Old are without movement, and quotations are somewhat nominal. Scrap cannot be quoted over $42, but we hear of nothing doing. Manufactured iron, from store, is a little more active at our quotations.—Shipping List.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 10, 1874.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm at $5 90a6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 spring $1 24¾ cash or January, $1 28 February, $1 29¾ March; No 3 spring $1 20½; rejected $1 10. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 58½c cash or January, 59½c February, 66c May; rejected, old, 54c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No 2, 42c cash, 43c February, 47½c May. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 79½a80c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; fall No 2, $1 45; No 3, $1 24a1 25.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork $14 60. Lard active at 9a9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib middles 7½c. Green meats quiet; shoulders at 5¾c. Hams, 16 pounds average, 8½c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 91c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull at $6 00a7 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Demand good but market less active at yesterday's prices; sales 7,100 bales; receipts 3,640 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,644 bales, to coast 1,849 bales; stock 252,913 bales; unsold 127,300 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 10.—Market lower; middlings 15c; low middlings 14c. Net receipts 596 bales; exports to Great Britain 604 bales; sales 613 bales; stock 68,315 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 10.—Market steady and firm; demand generally good; ordinary 14½c; middlings 16½c. Net receipts 2,695 bales; exports coastwise 1,203 bales; sales 400 bales; stock 111,732 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 10.—Cotton lower; middlings 15½c. Net receipts 2,793 bales; exports to coast 2,450 bales; sales 1,875 bales; stock 106,670 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15½c; low middlings 15½c; strict good ordinary 14½c. Net receipts 1,880 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 68,690 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; offerings of good grades light; good ordinary 13a14c; low middling 15a15½c; middling 15½c; strict 16½c; sales 2,670 bales; shipments 1,865 bales.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Flour quiet and firm; superfine western and State $6 20a6 50; common to good $7a7 30; good to choice $7 30a7 65. Whisky firm at $1. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at $1 05a1 06. Barley scarce at $1 80a1 85. Malt firm. Oats firm; mixed western 64½a65c; white western 65½a65½c. Hay steady at $15a20. Hops quiet at 20a30c. Coffee and rice quiet. Molasses firm at 72a75c. Sugar firm at 7½a8c. Petroleum unchanged. Eggs weak at 26a27c. Leather steady at 27½a30c. Wool firm at 40a70c. Turpentine quiet at 43a43½c. Pork weak at $16 50a16 75. Beef active at 8½a11c. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6½a6½c; middles weak at 8½a8½c. Lard steady at 9½a9½c. Butter and cheese firm.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, January 10.—Wool has been very firm the past week; sales indicate rather better prices. Choice treble extra Pennsylvania fleeces 62½c; choice Michigan 52½a54c. Combing and delaine fleeces more inquired for at 55a60c. Pulled wool firm; stocks at all points comparatively light; Ohio and Pennsylvania medium extra, double extra, treble extra and above 50a53½c; Michigan 50a54c; Western Vermont and New York 45a53½c. Combing and delaine 55a60c. Unwashed and unmerchantable 34a40c. Scoured 42a85c. Noils 38½a42½c. Uplands 25c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Cattle—Receipts 369. Market quiet and prices unchanged; fair to good steers $4 50a5 25; choice to extra $5 50a6 25; stockers $2 50a4; closing dull. Shipments 1,400. Hogs—Receipts 14,887; quality continuing poor. Market ruled dull, packers buying very sparingly; common to choice sold $5a5 40, with few poor $4 75a4 85, and lot extra $5 60. Shipments 3,772. Sheep—Receipts 390. Market steady and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—There is increased activity with manufacturers agents, but jobbing branches are quiet. Bleached shirtings are in brisk demand and have an upward tendency. "Fruit of the Loom" 4-4 is advanced to 15c, and other widths in proportion; "Harris" is 13c, and "Gem of the Spindle" 13½c. Prints fairly active. Merrimac shirtings selling freely at 9½c. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings improving. Foreign goods quiet.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Petroleum dull; crude 10c; refined 13½c. Coffee very strong with an advancing tendency—Rio 23½c@29c. Provisions an advancing tendency; Mess pork, $16 75a17. Flour active; superfine $5 00a5 75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 50a8 50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1 66a1 65; amber $1 73a1 75; white $1 76a1 85. Rye 90a93c. Corn active; yellow, old, 85c; new 78a80c. Oats firm; white 58a62c; mixed 55c. Whisky $1 00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; No 1 superfine $6 00a6 25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25½; No 2, $1 24. Oats—Demand good at full prices: No 2, 38½c. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed, 60c. Rye steady with moderate demand; No 1, 78c. Barley fair and in moderate demand at $1 50.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour very strong and unchanged. Wheat steady, firm and unchanged. Corn active and buoyant; mixed western 83a84c. Oats firmer and scarce; western 60c. Rye firm and steady at 98ca$1. Provisions unchanged but a shade easier. Western butter firm and unchanged. Coffee strong; 25a27½c. Whisky firm at $1 00a1 01.

Pork Packing Statistics.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Total number of hogs packed in this city since November 15, 1,154,388, against 788,210 for same time last year.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—The total number of hogs packed in this city since November 15, 218,415, against 144,118 for same time last year.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 13½a13½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, 65a67½c. Oats, 57a60c. Provisions strong. Lard, 9½c. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 8½c. Bacon shoulders, 7½c. Whisky firm at $1 02½.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan $1 49½; No. 3 red $1 28. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced; high mixed, spot, 64½c, seller February 65½c; low mixed 60c; white 64c. Oats a shade better and quiet; No. 1, 47c; No. 2, 46c. Dressed hogs $6 50.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Copper unchanged; ingot lake firm, 24a25c, cash. Pig iron dull; Scotch, $40a47; American, $27a36. Bar unchanged. Russia sheet 17a17½c gold. Nails dull; cut $4 20a4 25; clinch $5 90a6 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Sugar in fair demand, and good qualities firmer; fair to fully fair 6½a6½c; prime to choice 8½a9c. Molasses in fair demand; common 45a50c; centrifugal 30a45c; fermenting 45a50c; fair 52a57c; prime 60a62c. Others unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 72a74c. Oats firm at 56c. Hay steady at $20a24. Lard firm 9½c. Bulk meats quiet at 6a7c. Coffee scarce at 28a32c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, January 10.—Wheat higher; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 60; extra white Michigan $1 87. Corn advancing at 77a78c. Barley quiet.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut Street.

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ABEL'S
VERMIN
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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
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C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St. Pittsburgh.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1874.

MONEY

easy at 5a6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

closed firm at 483a483½ for prime bankers' sixty days sterling, and 486½a487 for demand.

GOLD

closed 111¼, after selling at 111⅛ and 112. Rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, and 7 per cent. gold, and for borrowing flat. Treasury operations for week at the New York office included the disbursement of $6,723,736 gold for interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,263,000 for customs. Specie shipments same time $540,447, principally in silver bars. Imports of dry goods $694,284; merchandise $5,658,840.

GOVERNMENTS

closed firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117	5-20's, '67	116⅝
5-20's, '62	114	5-20's, '68	116⅜
5-20's, '64	115⅞	New 5's	112⅛
5-20's, '65	116⅛	10-40's	113⅛
5-20's, '65, new	116	Currency 6's	114¼

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri	91	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, old	79¾	North Carolina, old	26½
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	45		

STOCKS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation opened buoyant at an advance over last nights closing prices of ⅛ to 1½ per cent. In many cases the highest prices of the week were made, Western Union reaching 80. Shortly before first board market weakened, and prices receded ⅛ to 1½ per cent., but this was subsequently recovered in several instances, the bank statement imparting much strength to the market. Dealings in Western Union were unusually heavy early in the day, and business in all favorite shares was larger than on any previous day of the year. After second board there was another reaction, but the market at final close was firm in tone. Total sales were 226,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Western Union, 52,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 25,000 Ohios, 16,000 New York Central, 9,000 Milwaukee and St. Paul, 25,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 6,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 500 Rock Island, 5,500 Northwest and 1,500 do preferred.

Canton	76	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	77
W. U. Tel. Co.	78⅝	N. J. Central	99
Quicksilver	29¾	Rock Island	105⅛
Pacific Mail	43¾	St. Paul	48⅛
Adams Express Co.	93	St. Paul preferred	72⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69	Wabash	53¾
American Express	71	Do preferred	70
N. Y. Central	101	Ft. Wayne	91
Erie	47⅜	Terre Haute	15
Do preferred	70	Do preferred	35
Harlem	121	Chicago & Alton	109⅛
Do preferred	118	Do preferred	111
Michigan Central	84	Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛
Lake Shore	82	Bur. & Quincy	101⅛
Illinois Central	102⅛	Cent'l Pacific	95⅛
Pittsburgh	86	Union	82⅞
N. W. C	61	Hartford & Erie	3⅛
Do preferred	74	Del. Lack	99⅞
Panama	31	Bankers' bills	482
Union Pacific	33⅛		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Algeria	January 14	Liverpool.
Olympia	January 14	Liverpool.
Nevada	January 14	Liverpool.
Arragon	January 14	Bristol.
Harmonia	January 15	Hamburg.
Victoria	January 17	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	January 17	Liverpool.
Republic	January 17	Liverpool.
Egypt	January 17	Liverpool.
Russia	January 21	Liverpool.
Manhattan	January 21	Liverpool.
Macedonia	January 21	Liverpool.
Silesia	January 22	Hamburg.
Pereire	January 24	France.
Adriatic	January 24	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	January 24	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	January 24	Glasgow.
Elysia	January 24	Liverpool.
Greece	January 24	Liverpool.
Castalia	January 27	Liverpool.
Java	January 28	Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28	Liverpool.
Frisia	January 29	Hamburg.
Celtic	January 31	Liverpool.
Anglia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Olympus	January 17	Liverpool.
Marathon	January 24	Liverpool.
Lord Clive	January 25	Liverpool.
Parthia	January 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Kenilworth	January 15	Liverpool.
Ohio	January 22	Liverpool.
Nederland	January 23	Antwerp.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 10, 1874.

River twenty-two feet and falling. Cloudy and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 11.—Clear and cool. Mercury 30 to 36 degrees. River risen five feet. Port List—Down—Louisville, Morning Star, Bowling Green. Up—Robert Mitchell, Arkansas Belle. Little doing.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 11.—Arrived—James D. Parker, Memphis; Crescent City, New Orleans; Babbage, Grand Tower; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Peytona, New Orleans; Sam Roberts, Memphis; Glencoe, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville. Departed—Parker, Cincinnati; Capital City, Vicksburg; Quickstep, Evansville; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Peytona, Louisville. River risen four feet. Clear and cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—River commenced rising last night. Weather cloudy and raw. Arrived—Alice, St. Louis; Church, New Orleans; Minneola, Higler, Cincinnati; Dugan, Little Rock. Departed—Susie Silver, New Orleans.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Eleven feet ten inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated eleven feet ten inches and falling. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant.

GALLIPOLIS collected $72 75 wharfage last week.

THE Texas got two dollars on her cotton out of Red river.

ARKANSAS has four and a half feet water below Little Rock.

CAPTAIN CASH THOMAS is quite ill at his home at Evansville.

THE Mary Houston lost eighteen hours aground at Tradewater.

THE John Kyle reshipped her freight at Belmont, and has laid up at Cairo.

THE Cobb Cecil has been laying up at the mouth of Big Sandy for some time.

HAYS MOORE will be deputy to the newly-elected wharfmaster at Memphis.

THE new bridge and tunnel at St. Louis will be completed by the 1st of July.

THE towboat Rover and barges are announced for St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE Belle of Texas had but a few dray loads of freight for Arkansas river from Memphis.

ALL southern tributaries present poor prospects for a profitable season's work for steamers.

WILLIAM CORNS, son of Pilot Wes. Corns, died of scarlet fever, at New Richmond, last Tuesday.

THE Upper Missouri river transportation contract is to be awarded on the 14th inst. at Chicago.

AT Saluda Creek the Blue Wing broke one of her shafts, and arrived at Louisville in a crippled condition.

THE steamer Bossier enters the New Orleans and Bayou Pierre trade. Captain Ben. Fulton will command.

CINCINNATI.—Wharfage collections for the week ending Thursday evening, $221 45; previous week, $157 35.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is due this morning. She will return to Cincinnati on Wednesday.

THE James D. Parker went into Memphis with a light trip of freight and people, doing little or nothing below Cairo.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides is loading for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, and will go through without reshipping.

THE steamer Andes, Capt. Muhlenan, leaves Bellair on Tuesday for Cincinnati on the arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from this city.

THE new cylinder for the Nashville has been sent to her from Memphis, and it is expected that she will be at Memphis this week.

AS THE Katie P. Kountz had but 900 bales cotton out of Arkansas, it is probable that she will reship at the mouth and try it again.

THE fine passenger steamer Messenger, M. C. Cox captain, takes her departure for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis on Tuesday positively.

THE Big Sandy packet Jerry Osborn has been thoroughly overhauled, strengthened, renovated, painted, and looks as bright as a new pin.

THE steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Russell, has deferred her departure until Tuesday, at which time she will positively leave for Cincinnati.

THE transfer boat at Louisiana has been laid on the shelf, and her Captain C. J. Adkins, transferred to the bridge as chief engineer of the new structure.

WE learn from Memphis that the celebrated Capt. Sam. Shock has started in as an independent passenger agent, and will visit the steamers personally.

IKE WHITTAKER has been in Cincinnati since Monday trying to sell coal. He has been sunburnt since leaving St. Louis, at least his cheeks are red.

AT the agency of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company at Louisiana $21,257 90 were secured during 1873 for tickets, and $5,718 82 for freight.

CAPT. JIMMY MOORE has bought fifty tons submerged iron, sunk with the barge Harry, last year, at the foot of Carson street. He is recovering the precious stuff.

TOM CALHOON, a pleasant lad, who has been third clerk of the Glencoe, is promoted to second. Theo. Philips, whom he succeeds, goes with Cates on the Commonwealth.

THE James Howard was aground sixty hours at Osceola. The Sam J. Hale worked two days at her, taking off 700 tons, which set her afloat, and charged the Howard $1,500 for her services.

NAVIGATION is still open from St. Louis to Keokuk, but there is little doing. One boat, the Colossal, is all that is plying in the trade, and she is meeting with only moderate success.

MR. THOMAS FULLER, late clerk in the Louisville Mail Line, and son of Captain W. F. Fuller, of the General Lytle, was married at Florence, Indiana, on Thursday, to Miss Emma Kreutz, of that city.

IT MAY be true that Thornburg, the St Louis boatdauber, has got rich, and declares his intention not to paint any more in the boat line, but his partner Mullin has no intention of retiring for some years.

THE Hiram Campbell and barges, having been chartered to transfer railroad freight between Cairo and Hickman, Captain Henry L. Mitchell took command of the Campbell at Evansville, relieving Captain John Barrett.

CINCINNATI.—The following is the amount of salt received here during the month of December by flatboats: From Pomeroy, 11,485 barrels; from Ohio river, 7,243 barrels; from Kanawha river, 1,700 barrels; total, 18,723 barrels.

THE steamer Edith, a Dowler wheel boat, towed 50,000 tons of coal down Rock river to Rock Island during 1873. The Navigation Company designs putting in a dam and excavating the rock and sand next season, in order to improve navigation.

FRIDAY'S Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: The following boats arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with tows of coal: Diamond, Sam Parker, Grand Lake, Coal City, and Tom Dodsworth. The Tom Dodsworth, Grand Lake and Leopard started back for Pittsburgh last night with empty barges.

THE following is the height of the pilot houses above the water in each steamer of the Cincinnati, Big Sandy and Pomeroy Packet Company: Fleetwood, 48 feet; Telegraph, 47 feet 3 inches; St. James, 51 feet; Ohio No. 4, 48 feet 6 inches; Bostona, 49 feet; Potomac, 41 feet 6 inches; Wildwood 44 feet.

THE James Howard left Cairo with nearly 3,000 tons at twelve and a half cents per cwt. net. She added below Cairo 2,600 sacks corn and 1,500 sacks cotton seed at twenty cents per cwt., or about twenty-five cents per sack. She also added 600 bales cotton at Belmont and below, but did nothing at Memphis.

CARLETON & CO., of New York, the well-known publishers, have in press the complete writings of the illustrious Commodore Rollingpin, whose fame as a humorist of first class merit is gradually extending throughout "these" United States. Mark Twain must look to his laurels, or the "Amaranth" of hope will surely be dispelled.

THE Diamond, in landing her tow of coal at Coal Haven, Wednesday night, broke three large barges of Pomeroy coal loose from Wm. Walter's fleet. Nothing was heard of the barges yesterday, and the Diamond started down the river to Louisville in search of them, as it was not known whether they had sunk or been landed at some point below here.

SATURDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: Seven or eight years ago, as the old Charley Bowen was going up the river with a tow of empty barges, she was met near Dover by the Sam. Parker and tow. The latter flanked against the tow of the former, and sunk one of the Bowen's barges. The value of the sunken barge has been in litigation ever since. Captain Sam. Parker's deposition was taken yesterday.

THE new Liverpool steamship Texas, now at New Orleans on her first voyage, is 360 feet long, which is the same as the great steamer Eclipse, so well remembered on the Western river twenty years ago, and which ended its days as a wharfboat at this port. The elongated wreck of the latter now lies hidden beneath the turbid river near the foot of Monroe street, where it burned and sunk a few years back.

THE following tows have left since our last issue: For Cincinnati—Lake Erie No. 3, 9 barges, 100,000 bushels; Joseph A. Stone, 9 barges and 2 fuel boats, 110,000 bushels; Stella, 10 barges, 115,000 bushels; Bengal Tiger, 10 barges, 115,000 bushels. For Louisville—Ella, 10 barges and 2 fuel boats, 120,000 bushels; Mary Ann, 11 barges and 1 fuel boat, 130,000 bushels. For Bayou Sara—Blue Lodge, 3 coal boats and 3 barges, 95,000 bushels.

T. W. GILL, engineer of the Hannibal bridge, reports the total number of steamboats that passed through the draw of the bridge during the year, 1,841; barges in tow of boats, 619; rafts in tow of boats, 182; number of trains that passed over the bridge, 2,738; detained on account of draw being opened for boats, 80; time lost by trains, 9 hours and 16 minutes. No accidents of any kind occurred on the bridge during the entire year.

IN United States Circuit Court on Saturday, 10th inst., injunctions were granted by Hon. Judge McKernan, restraining the following parties from infringing Captain John S. M'Millin's steam capstan patent:

Joseph P. Dunlevy and John B. Conway, owners of steamboat Esperanza; Wm. Neel and William Oliver, owners of steamboat Lake Erie, No. 3; E. R. Elsey, Geo. W. McCracken and Wm. H. Riddle, owners of steamer Iron City; James Rees, Henry Rothrauff and S. Roberts & Co., owners of steamboat Little Andy Fulton.

CAPTAIN A. J. CARTER and others wonder why government river improvers do not remove the wreck of the Glendale, sunk about four years ago at the head of Turkey Island, above Cairo, when it could be done so quickly, and there are parties who will guarantee to fish it out for about $2,000. Pilots have more to fear from the skeleton of the Glendale than any other obstruction in the channel between St. Louis and Cairo. It lies directly in the path of steamers, which are compelled to go close to it to find the best water in the crossing. A valuable steamer and cargo may be sunk and destroyed any day by running on the old Glendale.

THE Amazon transcends in length, breadth and magnificence the Mississippi, the Nile, and the Yangtse. It is about 4,000 miles in its extreme length, and 180 miles wide at its mouth. Thirty-five miles inland its width is ten miles, and at a distance of 2,800 miles from its mouth it measures 500 yards in width. The region traversed by this flood of water is unequalled in the wealth and variety of its timber, but it is uninhabited except by savage tribes. The soil is unexcelled in fertility. It abounds in caoutchouc, cocoa, Brazil nuts, hides, sarsaparilla, and other medicinal drugs and roots, which can be utilized to supply the world. Cotton is indigenous to the soil and climate, and can supply an unlimited quantity.

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

H Gerwig & Son, 3 bbls twine; W R Townsend & Co, 7 kgs rivets, 2 casks do; S Shinger, 1 car stone; Mellor & Hoene, 1 piano; Wm Flaccus, lot pelts and leather; Schnelbach & H, 1 car hay; S Ewart & Co, 1 chest tea; Knox, Kim & Co, 77 sks oats; Voigt, M & Co, 12 bbls apples; 1 do p nuts, 1 ½ do apples; McCullough, 14 bbls apples; D McMillan, 3 do tallow, 1 bx do; M J Pettett, 4 bbls apples; Byers & Mc, 515 slabs spelter; Houch, McC & Co, 100 bbls flour; S Ewart & Co, 4 sks h nuts; W H Graff & Co, 23 kegs butter; Loh & Cooley, 9 bbls apples; Casey & F, 25 bbls spirits; Weller Bro, 5 bbls spirits; A S Canfield & Co, 1 car hay; W F Herron 1 car hay; Head, Carson & Co, 140 bbls apples; A E Perkins, 1 box fish; Wills & Co, 1 car white lime; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co 400 sks do; W J Meek, 64 bales hay; 344 sks rye; Joseph Jones, 1,176 o shoulders, 597 s s middles, 3,532 d s shoulders; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls rye flour, 100 sks do; Littell & Mechling, 25 bbls n wines; Harris & Ewing, 3 bbls syrup; R E Sellers & Co, 2 grease; J Woodwell & Co, 5 do syrup; Dilworth Bros, 75 bxs starch; D McMillan, 1 bbl butter; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 15 bbls eggs.

PER ELEVATOR.—W Welsh & Co, 1 car corn.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

T C Jenkins, 14 bbls molasses; Carter Bros & Co, 20 keg butts tobacco, do 10 keg butts tobacco, do 25 cads tobacco; W Welsh & Co, 37 sks barley; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour, 20 do 400 sks flour; Hitchcock McC & Co, 1 car ear corn; Geyer & Frey, 30 sks flour; G McPherson & Bro, 10 bbls flour, 40 sks flour; Thompson & Lyons, 180 sks f feed; Watt Lang & Co, 11 bbls molasses, 50 tierces lard; John Nusser, 30 sks barley; F G Craighead, 16 sks feathers; Leuebie Bros, 46 bbls flour, 216 sks flour; Rodelheim & A, 25 bbls whisky; Dilworth Bros, 34 hhds sugar, 500 bxs starch, 100 do candies; Pittsburgh tar and Coke Works, 95 bbls tar; M Weil & Co, 25 sks barley; Voegtly, Kopp & Co, 75 bbls flour, lot bulk feed; Adams & Knox, 1 car meal and chop; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 32 bbls molasses.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	25	J W Porter, m	2
Loomis & Co, m	3		
Total			30

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co, m	4	J Reamer, m	3
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
S, B & Co, o	15	Caughey & H, o	2
McKnight, D & Co, o	3	Reese, G & Co, o	1
Total			21

ROOFING:

ROOFING!
Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,
ROOFER AND DEALER IN

SLATE!
Office, 370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
NORTHAMPTON, VERMONT and PEACH BOTTOM ROOFING
SLATE
Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

New Discovery.
EDWARDS'S
Natural Polish,
The Best Article in the World for all purposes.
It will Clean and Polish anything and everything, from the FINEST GOLD JEWELRY to the worst tarnished LOCOMOTIVE, FIRE ENGINE OR KITCHEN UTENSIL.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a Circular.
27 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH.

THE BECKWITH $20
Portable
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
On 30 Days' Trial,
With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with
No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.
Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York.

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Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company,
Corner Seventh Avenue and Smithfield St.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
Capital - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SAML. A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
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A. T. Douthett, M. W. Sackett,
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OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
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(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
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W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
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Allegheny Homestead Bank,
244 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny.
CAPITAL, $200,000
Stockholders individually liable.
Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
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GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
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Theo. F. Straub.
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L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

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No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS.
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John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neill, Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

CITY BANK,
Corner Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired, remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
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Patrick Kane, James Phelan,
James Callery, H. A. Freyvogle,
Thomas Barnes, J. S. Adams,
Charles Maginn, R. J. Grace,
P. Le Goullon.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 SMITHFIELD STREET.
CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000.
AUTHORIZED - - $500,000.
President—GEO. H. ANDERSON.
Cashier—JOHN D. FRASER.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.
CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE $500,000.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.
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STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
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MARKETABLE SECURITY,
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RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELLAIR.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM, Commander.
Will leave as above.

MATAMORAS.
For Wheeling and Matamoras.
REGULAR PACKET.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Leaves Matamoras EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 8 A. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
JAS. E. RANKIN.
A. CUTLER, Captain.
W. D. COCHRAN, Clerk.
Freight received at all hours by
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

PORTSMOUTH.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.
EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
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Will Leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
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LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
TUESDAY, January 13—4 P. M.
THE ELEGANT PASSENGER STEAMER
R. W. SKILLINGER.
J. T. RUSSELL, Captain.
C. B. RUSSELL, Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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CITY MATTERS.

Thirteenth Ward Public School.

The public schools in the Thirteenth ward, which, owing to the enlargement of the building then in progress, did not open in full at the usual time in September, will do so to-day, with Mr. James L. Harrison, one of our most successful teachers, as principal. The building is now one of the most commodious in the city, conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Councilman John Moore, of the Seventeenth ward, which sad event took place on Saturday morning at half-past two o'clock. Mr. Moore had been ill but a few days and his sudden demise was a shock to a large circle of friends. He represented his ward in the Common Council last year, and at the late election was again returned. He was attentive to his duties in this position and was an upright and honest man in all his dealings. He leaves a family.

Sad Death of an Old Lady.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held and inquest over the body of an old lady named Margaret Sunderland who died suddenly at the house of Mr. Thomas Ross near Soho. The deceased lived alone in poverty, until recently when a constable, as is reported, sold the last bit of furniture she had—a bed. She dropped dead yesterday morning, and it is believed her unfortunate condition superinduced it. The jury returned a verdict of heart disease. The remains will be buried at the expense of the county.

Hiland Avenue.

The Commissioners having in charge the improvement of Hiland avenue returned yesterday morning from Washington City, where, on Saturday, they inspected the various pavements in use. It is said they are much impressed with the Vulcanite pavement, and that Mr. Seely, who accompanied the Commission in the interest of the property holders, has admitted that the pavement is first-class. They saw a portion of this pavement, three inches thick, over which as much as twenty-two tons were hauled on one load, and it was perfect. It has lain four years.

Serious Complaint Against a Wife

In the divorce case of Francis H. Hoffman vs. Lena Hoffman, filed in the Common Pleas on Saturday, the husband alleges inattention, bad management, violent temper, excessive drinking. And the petition continues: "Her reckless extravagance in incurring debt, her want of delicacy, her hatred and spite, have rendered the condition of your libellant intolerable, and his life burdensome; that she has given him gross personal abuse—assaulted and battered him with a poker, a fire shovel and shoe; has disfigured him, blacking his eye, &c., has threatened she would kill him or make him kill her; keeps him in constant dread of actual personal violence and fear and apprehension of retaliation on her part." The petition also charges the defendant with adultery.

The Ville Du Havre Disaster.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Now that the French Admiralty Court has decided that no blame is attributable to the Ville du Havre for the collision with the Loch Earn, resulting in the terrible disaster to the former vessel, I respectfully submit a theory of the occurrence, based upon the testimony in the case and, as I think, supported by all the probabilities.

The first sight of each other which the two vessels had, was from the port (left) bow, the Loch Earn going west and the Ville du Havre east. Had each vessel pursued a straight course, they must have passed each to the right of the other. Subsequently, however, the French vessel "starboarded her helm," turning her to the left, with the seeming intent of passing under the Loch Earn's stern; but by some mistake she went across the bows of the Loch Earn and received the fatal blow in her RIGHT side. Had the Loch Earn deviated from her course and turned towards the Ville du Havre, she would necessarily have struck her on the LEFT side.

B.

Interesting Religious Meetings.

Interesting religious meetings were held yesterday, at which Mr. K. A. Burnell, the Evangelist, delivered addresses. In the morning he appeared before the Shady Side Presbyterian congregation, and in the afternoon a union meeting of Sabbath school teachers and scholars was held at Christ Methodist Episcopal church, on Penn avenue. The attendance was large and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Burnell spoke in behalf of the children and urged a proper training of and restraint upon them. In the evening a united meeting of congregations was held at the Third Presbyterian church, (Rev. Noble, pastor). After the usual exercises Rev. Dr. Scovill, of the Second church, delivered a short but interesting address in behalf of the cause supported and labored for by Mr. Burnell. Previous to the introduction of the Evangelist the origin of his mission was stated. The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Teachers Association at its annual meeting appoints an Executive Committee of twenty-five, whose duty it is to take special charge of the work of increasing the efficiency of the Sabbath schools, increase their numbers and bring in the scholars. This year, for financial and other reasons, no special work in this direction could be done, but Mr. Burnell was engaged for fifty days to canvass the State in behalf of the cause, and in this he is now engaged.

Mr. Burnell was then introduced, and spoke in behalf of the Sabbath schools, urging more attention to them, greater efficiency, increased effort to make them attractive and *to bring in* children. After the address of the Evangelist, questions relating to the subject were solicited and answered, and an interesting discussion occurred.

The Railroad Competition.

The Baltimore *Sun* explains the new phase of the passenger competition to which we alluded on Saturday. It says:

The posters, issued on Wednesday night by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the effect that its agents were prepared to sell passenger tickets for travel over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at lower rates than by Baltimore and Ohio railroad ticket agents, caused much inquiry in the neighborhood of Baltimore and Calvert streets, where the rival ticket offices are located, but by ten o'clock it was seen that the offer of the Pennsylvania road to sell the tickets of its rival at less than ruling rates was intended only as a bit of buncombe, and that they had but a limited supply of tickets on hand. It was stated that since the Baltimore and Ohio Company placed the rate of fare between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to $5 50 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having engaged persons in this city to purchase from passengers who arrived at President street depot the coupons entitling the holder to seats in the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio road from this city to Pittsburgh.

From the fact that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company charges $3 15 for every passenger passing over the entire length of that road, it will be seen that the Pittsburgh coupon of a through ticket is worth $2 35, and it is an easy matter for travelers after having paid $3 15 from Philadelphia to Baltimore to dispose of the other coupon at a figure which would considerably reduce his fare from Philadelphia. A number of these Pittsburgh coupons, it seems, fell into the hands of the ticket agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. These were the tickets that the rival of the Baltimore and Ohio road advertised at rates greatly less than those advertised by the road issuing them. The little game, however, soon exploded, as by ten o'clock the ticket agent of the Pennsylvania road northeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, announced that his supply had been exhausted. There is no doubt but that the Pennsylvania ticket agent merely wanted to turn the laugh upon the energetic ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the opposite side of the way from him, but when so many applications were made which he could not supply, found before the morning was over that he had been playing with doubled edged tools. The thing was a little business trick, and soon exploded itself.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

On Saturday Miss Clara Morris gave her last impersonation of "Cora," in Belot's "Article 47." The performance closed a week long to be remembered in Pittsburgh. We have enjoyed the acting of Miss Moris principally because it has seemed less like acting than anything the modern stage has offered. Her art is to conceal the art and appear before the footlights precisely as a person under similar circumstances would appear in real life. This is her peculiarity—the characteristic of the modern school of which she may be said to be the foremost exponent. Her unprecedented success at Daly's Fifth avenue theater, in New York, betokened the disposition of that critical public to welcome a change from the rant, and stilt, and absurdities of the past, and her reception thus far on her first starring tour, confirms her title to genius, courage, and professional greatness. Nothing short of these qualities will account for the enthusiasm which everywhere greets her appearance. As the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* tersely says: "Miss Clara Morris has sprung into a prominence which those who witness her remarkable acting will be forced to admit is not the result simply of a judicious setting before the people." No gushing or subservient critics could sustain any actress of less than the most commanding talents, through such a week as that which Miss Morris has just had here. In the matter of dramatic endeavor—and especially in Pittsburgh—success is the criterion.

This week, the last of Miss Morris's engagement, the "Geneva Cross" will be given. This play was written expressly for Miss Morris, by Faucett Rowe. The plot involves incidents of the late Franco-Prussian war, and is said to be of thrilling interest. We think a greater triumph than she has yet achieved awaits the universally popular artiste.

Trimble's Varieties.

There seems to be no end to the good things in the variety way, provided by Managers Gardner & Trimble for the patrons of the Penn avenue theater. Good as have been former performances, those of this week will be still better. Miss Maude Gray, the peerless, will show us the "statues of the period;" Miss Flora McDonald will give specimens of singing and dancing from Scotland; Miss Mamie Arnoldi will sing and dance after the plantation style. Then there will be King Sarbaro, the Japanese wonder; the great Peter Cannon, an amusing son of a gun of immense calibre; Smith and Waldron, song-and-dance men; Misses Emma Ellinger and Lucy Clifton, H. W. Williams, W. C. Turner, G. W. Herman and others. Novelties will follow each other rapidly during the week.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE GREAT OIL CASE.

The Supreme Court Orders a New Trial—Opinion of Agnew, C. J.—Interesting to Business Men.

We publish below the opinion of Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, in the great oil case of Byers & Co. vs. McClurkin, Hostetter *et. al.*, which was appealed from the District Court of this county by the defenders, against whom the verdict was given. It will be seen that a new trial has been ordered. The opinion will be found of interest to business men:

OPINION BY AGNEW, C. J:—In these cases, if we assume the fact to be conclusively proved that Dr. Hostetter, after failing to negotiate the four $50,000 notes in Philadelphia, was to return them to Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew, the rulings of the court below upon the plaintiff's efforts of evidence were correct. The evidence of the defendant did establish this fact; and also the express promise of Dr. Hostetter, after his return to Pittsburgh, to surrender the notes. But when the plaintiff, in turn came to retract their evidence, and show a different version of the affair, he had a right to give the evidence to establish his reaction and to strengthen that already before the court. It was the right of the plaintiff to have the jury and not the court to pass upon the preponderance of the evidence. But by ruling out the evidence offered by the plaintiff, tending to prove ratification and acquiescence of the defendants of Dr. Hostetter's acts, the court in effect passed upon the facts.

The defendants had themselves called McClurkan to the stand, and in the direct examination had extracted from him the statement of Dr. Hostetter, that the defendants had failed to pay him, and that he held these four $50,000 notes as collateral security for other notes he had substituted in place of them. Hostetter himself testified that the four notes of $50,000 were made for the purpose of raising money for the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, a firm composed of Byers & Co., Lockhart & Frew, and himself; that the date was left blank so as to date the notes to suit their maturinino; and the place of payment was left blank because it was uncertain when the money could be had; that no arrangements were made as to the place where they were to be discounted or sold, and that it was left to his discretion to fill up the blanks as to the time, date and place of payment. He also testified that these notes being too large, he was unable to negotiate them at the same rate he could his own paper; that he issued his own note to the amount of $404,000, in sums of $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000, and held these notes as collateral security for the payment of his own paper, and that the money he thus raised he paid over to Mr. Frew, the disbursing agent of the company, taking his receipt for the same, and specifying in it the proceeds and identical amount of each note. He further testified that he was never asked to return these $50,000 notes, and never promised to do so; that the defendant knew what he held them for; they all knew he had issued his own notes and held these as collateral securities—that he explained to them that he had issued but one paper for the purpose of raising the money, and they knew he had issued but one paper in lieu of the $50,000 notes. He, at the same time, produced the notes he had thus issued. The plaintiff had also given the testimony of Chas. Leming, of Philadelphia, tending to impugn the accuracy of Mr. Nimick's testimony as to the ten $10,000 notes negotiated by Leming, and to show that Nimick was mistaken, or his memory at fault.

After all this testimony had gone before the jury, the plaintiff made the following offer in support of its truth, to give it effect and to enable the jury to decide the conclusion that Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew had ratified or acquiesced in Dr. Hostetter holding the $50,000 notes in security on his own notes substituted in their place; and the proceeds of what they had received. The plaintiff, therefore, offered in evidence the receipt of Frew, the Treasurer, for the money the notes themselves, amounting to $404,000; and to show that he paid all these notes with his own fund, and that the defendants and the Petroleum Oil Company ratified and approved of all that Hostetter had done in making and issuing the $404,000, and received and rated the proceeds. This was all rejected. He offered, also, to show that he discounted the $50,000 notes with the National Pittsburgh Banking Company for the purpose of paying and meeting the notes he had issued for the accommodation of the defendants, and that he applied the proceeds to their payment. More offers were also requested. (See L. G. T. K L.) Now it seems to be clear that if the $50,000 notes were given to Dr. Hostetter to raise money upon, at any time or place, for the benefit of the defendants and the Petroleum Oil Company, and because of their large sums, he was compelled to substitute his own paper, raised the money, paid it over to the treasurer, took his receipt, specifying the very notes he had issued, and if he made this known to the defendants, and they ratified and approved of what he had done, and enjoyed the benefits of the proceeds, and knew he retained the $50,000 notes as his own security, and suffered him to so retain them and so pay off his own notes out of the proceeds of the $50,000 notes which he had discounted for the purpose, it presents such evidence of consent to his right to hold the notes as his security as ought to have gone to the jury, and would have justified a verdict for the plaintiff, unless overturned or borne down by the weight of the defendant's evidence. This was a question for the jury; but by excluding all the confirmatory evidence contained in the several others, the court prevented its consideration in effect, taking the decision of the facts into its own hands. Of course this is over.

We think the court erred also in reporting the rebutting evidence of the plaintiff contained in office H. The defendants had gone into evidence of a subsequent arrangement to divide the paper among all the parties, each to pay $100,000, and to show that Hostetter refused to pay his $100,000. The relevancy of this evidence to the action, as the $50,000 notes by the plaintiff McClurkan is not very clear. Perhaps it was intended to infer from it that the subsequent amendment was inconsistent with the claim to the $50,000 note by Hostetter, as his security; and his refusal afterwards to comply was owing to a change of purpose on his part and a determination to hold these $50,000 notes which he had determined, if relevant at all, the defendant having proved his refusal to perform, as a step towards a new claim. On his part, it certainly became the right of the plaintiff to report their evidence for the purpose of showing that Hostetter's refusal was not owing to a new determination on his part to hold the $50,000 note, but to the refusal of the defendant to let him have his share of the oil on hand, which was the consideration by which he undertook to pay his proportion, to wit, $100,000.

There is a question, that of notice to the Fort Pitt Banking Company, not without difficulty. My first impression was that Hostetter's knowledge, as a partner in the company, was not that of the company. He seemed in the transaction of discounting the $500,000 notes, more as a customer dealing with the company at arms length, and his knowledge thereof not to be imputed to the conclusion that the learned Judge of the Common Pleas was right in holding that this being an incorporated partnership, Dr. Hostetter could not put the partnership in a better position than he himself held—that he could not transfer to his partners for the benefit of the whole firm, a right he himself had not, to recover upon the notes, and then unite with them in maintaining the suit. It was not just that a partner should conceal facts known to him, which would defeat a recovery, and then transfer a title founded in his own want of good faith. Between himself and his partner a relation of confidence exists which does not between him and a stranger, whose note he holds unjustly. As between them and the innocent stranger it would seem to be just that they who made their partner their agent in co-partnership transactions, and confided in his integrity and good faith in his transactions with them, should rather suffer the loss than one who had entrusted him with no confidence. And they are in a better position to remedy his breach of good faith. They can charge him with the loss in his account and hold his interest in the partnership liable to reimbursement of the money he had obtained of them by his wrong. And it is inequitable to permit him, after parting with the notes to his partners, through the wrong to reap the fruits of his iniquity. In the case of a corporation which does business, not through its stockholder, through officers, and which was in a corporation name, the knowledge of a stockholder may stand on a different footing as to notice to the corporation, as held in some other courts, but on this point we give no opinion.

For the errors in excluding pertinent testimony, the judgment must be reversed. Judgment reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Mr. Wagner's Reply to Mr. Archbold.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to answer Mr. Archbold's letter at length. I will endeavor to be conclusive and to the point. He starts out by saying that I "assisted in framing and urging the passage of the 'Screen bill.'" Allow me to say that is false. I was present when it was framed, it is true; but I opposed in toto.

Will Mr. Archbold's recollection carry him back to that meeting in the "Miner's Home," when he endeavored to silence my confreres, Shaw and McDonald, of Mansfield, and myself, and have us excluded from the Council because of our opposition to that most *worthless bill?* He knows that we opposed it from the beginning.

Again, he states that "Mr. Wagner offered to do the miner's work for a *mere pittance.*" I will simply say that *that* is wholly untrue. I was nominated for the office that he (Archbold) now holds, but not with my desire or consent.

Again, this man tells the public "that Mr. Wagner and some others issued a circular telling the miners that he should be sent to Harrisburg to do this for them." Allow me to say that this is false also. I always had more sense than allow myself to be implicated in any such business.

Mr. Archbold next talked about "backbone." I will tell you what constituted backbone in his eyes. I could not denounce and curse the operators as "thieves and robbers." I did not advocate the doctrine that the operators were robbing us of our hard earned money. I confess I had not "backbone" enough for that. When the late civil war broke out I had backbone enough to serve my native country from 1861 to 1865. Some gentlemen who profess now to have a large share of backbone, did not show it when the draft was ordered.

He next says that "no compromise was made." Mr. Editor, *it was made*, and accepted by "the committee;" but the miners at home repudiated it, and hence the "committee" had to *back down.* This shows the gentleman's backbone. I can give you the affidavit of one of the committee, and two others who were present, to the truth of this statement.

He says that the "operators were the cause of the strike." Now, sir, the operators offered all that was fair and reasonable, but such agitators as this gentleman prevented the miners from accepting.

A company on the Pan Handle, (and I will give names if necessary), at that time offered their miners five cents a bushel, or one dollar and a quarter per ton of two thousand pounds, for six months or a year. Was that not a fair offer? This company's miners worked two days at those rates, when this man and his combination came forward and said, "No farther shalt thou go." The men stopped for fear of their lives. Please tell me who was to blame?

The firm of the "M. C. C. Company," Huntsman & Miller, and others whom I might mention, did all they could to effect a compromise with their own men—offering everything in reason and justice. These company's miners were satisfied and contented, but the agitator said "stop," and it was done. 'Why,' said he, "it is contrary to the interest of the law." Now I assert that these men were working in accordance with the law, which gives the privilege of working upon such terms as they may agree;" and yet this man combined with others to take away this God-given right.

Finally he says that the "conflict will be renewed." Here the gentleman shows himself in his true colors. He will again try to set the miner and his employer at variance—to stir up strife, discord and animosity.

If the operator and miner were brought "face to face," they would settle their own grievances. If they were let alone they would settle their own difficulties—but then the "Miner's Champion" would have nothing to do. I hope public opinion will be brought to bear against men who clog the wheels of industry and our commercial prosperity.

WM. W. WAGNER.

The O'Hara-Pollock Case.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Judge Sterrett presiding, the rule granted on Robert Pollock and Michael O'Hara, to show cause why they should not be held to answer for contempt for creating a quarrel in the hallway of the court room, was continued until Saturday next, on the affidavit of Dr. Barr that Michael O'Hara was confined to his room and unable to appear.

THE STAUP MURDER CASE.

Judge Agnew on "Challenges for Cause"—Jurors' Opinions as to the Guilt or Innocence of the Party to be Tried.

One of the most serious difficulties met with by Courts of Oyer and Terminer is to get twelve men who have not "formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar." Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court, has just rendered a decision in the case of Jacob Staup, of Fayette county, under sentence for murder, in which the point is discussed in a liberal manner, showing a disposition on the part of the Court to keep pace with the age, in making rules of law conform to the progress of civilization and intelligence. It was claimed that the Judge had permitted a person to serve on the jury who had formed and expressed an opinion on Staup's guilt or innocence, after the prisoner's counsel had challenged him "for cause." There were a number of other points submitted, but this was the main one. The Chief Justice, who reviewed the case, says, in the course of his opinion: "We think there was one error in the refusal of the court to sustain a number of the persons challenged for cause. How far an opinion formed by a juror upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is sufficient to sustain a challenge, is not well settled. A half a century ago, when jurors were easily obtained, who had heard nothing of the cause, or so little as to have no fixed opinions of the guilt of the prisoner, the rule was held strictly to exclude all who had in any manner formed and expressed an opinion. At the present day when newspapers, railroads and telegraphs have made intercommunication easy, and when reporters are alive to every occurrence, and the daily press eager to serve up the details of crime, the difficulties of obtaining jurors free from these wide-spread influences, has made courts less ready to listen to this cause of challenge. * * * In the contrariety of opinions prevailing it is needless to look abroad for precedents, but rather to be guided by the reasons lying at the bottom of the right of challenge. The great purpose of this right is to secure a fair and impartial trial. * * * But if from reading newspapers, or hearing reports, he has impressions on his mind unfavorable to the prisoners, but has no opinion or prejudice which will prevent him from doing impartial justice, when he hears the testimony, then he is competent. (His honor here cited several opinions from differene jurists). It is evident that in the view of these eminent jurists, the opinion which should exclude a juror must be of a fixed and determined character, one that has been deliberately formed, and is still entertained, and therefore in an undue measure shuts out a different belief. This is a prejudgment of the case and constitutes a bias too strong to make the juror a fair and impartial judge. Wherever, therefore, the opinion of the juror has been formed on the evidence given in the trial at a former time, or has been so deliberately entertained that it has become the fixed belief of the prisoner's guilt, it would be wrong to receive him. In such a case the bias is too strong to be so easily shaken off, and the prisoner ought not to be subjected to the chance of conviction, it necessarily begets. But where the opinions or impressions of the juror are founded on rumor, or report, or even newspaper statements which the juror feels conscious he can dismiss; where he has no fixed belief or prejudice, and is able to say he can fairly try the prisoner on the evidence, freed from the influence of such opinions or impressions, he ought not to be excluded. If exclusion should follow from such unsettled convictions, it would often be difficult to obtain a jury. These principles would have excluded all those jurors who had formed opinions, still resting on their minds, from hearing or reading the testimony given on the former trial, but it is sufficient for the purpose of reversing the sentence to say that the tenth error is maintained. These principles, it is hoped, will be a guide for the court in the next trial."

This case has been twice tried, and the prisoner now has a third chance for his life.

THE McGOWAN—REMINGTON CLAIM.

It is Referred to the Board of Property—A Hearing fixed for February 18th.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* makes the following reference to the extraordinary claim of Messrs. McGowan and Remington, for several acres of land located in the heart of the city, which claim was fully reported in the COMMERCIAL some weeks ago:

In November last two surveyors of the city of Pittsburgh, McGowan and Remington, made an application to the Land Department for a warrant of survey for twenty-eight acres of land in that city, bounded by Garrison alley and Factory (now Fourteenth) street on east, and from the north side of Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. This tract would include several squares, on which there are valuable improvements, said to be worth $14,000,000, and if the principle said to be contended for was to be ratified by judicial decision it is thought the title to property, worth about $100,000,000, would be involved. Ordinarily, the Surveyor General's office, owing to our peculiar land system, cannot tell what lands are vacant, or what has been appropriated; but as the application was so startling in the fact that there could be that much vacant land in the second city of the State, Surveyor General Beath at once made an examination of the survey of the manor of Fort Pitt and adjoining tracts on the Allegheny river front, and as he believed the surveys on file covered the land in question by a fair interpretation of the law and adjudications, and believing it to be his duty to grant warrants for *vacant lands only*, he decided not to grant the warrant until the whole subject could be fairly and fully investigated. On consultation with Attorney General Dimmick, who is a good land lawyer, the question has been referred to the Board of Property as an advisory board for advice in the premises. The board meets February 18, which will give all parties a full opportunity to be heard.

This may be regarded as a most important case, not that it is probable that any judicial tribunal would sanction it, but because, under our laws, it is possible that unconscionable parties have it in their power, under cover of law, to cast a cloud upon titles, and perhaps compel payment of money for a compromise rather than incur long and tedious litigation. Whilst the Legislature can pass no act that can affect the rights of these parties, if they have any, it is to be hoped it will heed the important recommendations of General Beath in his annual report.

EDUCATIONAL.

A General Exhibition of all the Schools.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Congress of Principals was held at the rooms of the Central Board of Education on Saturday last.

At the preceding meeting, the City Superintendent, George J. Luckey, Esq., desired the opinion of the Principals as to the propriety and practicability of giving a general exhibition by all the schools at Library Hall. The consideration of the question was postponed for one month, and at the meeting on Saturday it was determined that such an exhibition shall be given, and all public schools are invited to take part therein. The time and arrangements have not been determined upon; but it will, probably, take place about the last week in March.

The following committees were appointed: First: On Subjects—Messrs. Fulton, Jones and Gibbon. Second: On Arrangements and Details—Messrs. Ford, Duncan and Burtt.

Prof. Gibbons presented to the Congress a very able report on the methods of presenting Language Lessons. The points taken by the lecturer were:

First. The art of using language precedes the scientific knowledge of its principles, and is first gained by imitation.

Second. The sentence depends for its structure upon the laws of thought and the order in the external world.

Third. From this is derived the three-fold nucleus of the sentence, which furnishes the starting point in teaching the collocation of words.

Fourth. In teaching discourse or composition, the observance of four laws is necessary:

(a) Law of Unity.
(b) Law of Method.
(c) Law of Selection.
(d) Law of Completeness.

Fifth. The end to be accomplished by language is three-fold:

1st. A means of expressing thought.
2d. A means of acquiring thought.
3d. A means of retaining thought.

The time for adjournment having arrived, discussion on the report was postponed until the next meeting.

LIBRARY HALL.

Election of Officers and Directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company the following officers and Board of Directors were elected:

Charles J. Clarke, President.
F. R. Brunot, Vice President.
John G. Holmes, Treasurer.
T. N. Miller, Secretary.

Directors—William Thaw, Joseph Dilworth, John W. Chalfant, Charles W. Batchelor, James Park, Jr.

During the year 1873 the revenue from the auditorium amounted to $9,900, being an increase over and above that received for 1872 of $5,600, caused by the action of the stockholders one year ago authorizing the Board to rent the Hall for minstrel and theatrical performances.

The revenue from other sources having also increased, the company is now being rapidly released from its financial embarrassment.

A Very Creditable Work.

The most interesting department of our excellent High School, to the general visitor, is, probably, the drawing department. It is admirably located in the spacious building on Cliff street, substantially fitted up and completely furnished with all the apparatus, models, busts, etc., needed for a thorough study of the art. In addition to all these, it has two very competent lady teachers, who take a pride in their work and who have shown good results. As an instance, we call attention to a portrait of Prof. Jillson, the Principal of the school, which adorns a window in Gillespie's, on Wood street. It is a life-size pencil copy of a photograph, and, we are sure, will compare with the work of any artist, in the same line, in the city. The likeness is excellent, the expression being that which shows the Principal when he awaits the deliberations of the High School Committee.

This admirable likeness and excellent drawing was done by John W. Alexander, a pupil of the school, who is but seventeen years of age. The young man certainly exhibits talents in this line, of a very high order.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

The opinions in the cases recently decided by the Supreme Court, came to hand on Saturday. The case of

HAYS VS. BRIGGS,

Being an appeal from the judgment of the District Court, in the celebrated lateral railroad issue, was reversed, and a new trial awarded. Twelve out of the thirty assignments of error were sustained.

THE RIVER BOTTOM LAND.

In the case of Levi Poor and John W. Dunn vs. W. G. McClure, involving the question as to whether land in the middle of a river is saleable or not—the land in dispute being in the Allegheny river, between Wainwright's island and the Pittsburgh shore—the court decided that parties holding grants for this bottom (of the river) land, could not dispose of them to others without first obtaining a special act of the Legislature.

THE MIDDLESWARTH FARM.

The case of Hickman, administrator of Middleswarth vs. James Blackmore *et al*, has been decided, the court holding that the property was defeasible, an not an estate tail. In other words, the court decided that Jonathan Middleswarth was only the owner of the property while he lived, and that at his death it fell to the grandchildren of Jonathan's father, so that Mr. Thomas Blackmore, from whom the property reverted to the Mayor and his younger brother, had no clear title for permanent ownership when he purchased from Jonathan. The estate is said to be worth $250,000.

THE BRICELAND CASE.

The main error alleged in this case was, the continuation of the trial after the regular term of the Oyer and Terminer had closed. Judge Agnew holds that the jurisdiction of the Oyer and Terminer, in such case did not end with the term, but continued by adjournment from day to day, until the trial closed and until, if necessary, sentence was passed. The murderer of old man Allingham can have no further hope from the courts. His death warrant, however, has not yet been signed.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, the following business was transacted:

In the case of Hood Bonbright & Co., vs. I. A. Hodge, a preliminary injunction was granted to enjoin the defendant from selling certain property belonging to D. B. Coleman.

In the case of Henry Frank vs. Samuel Reynolds, a preliminary injunction was granted to restrain S. Reynolds from proceeding to sell certain property on an execution of H. Frank.

Preliminary injunctions were granted in the following cases:

J. W. McMillen vs. Wm. Neil et al.
Same vs. E. R. Ellison et al.
Same vs. Darley et al.
Same vs. S. Roberts et al.

In the case of G. W. DeCamp, assignee of G. W. Thompson vs. S. W. McMeek, a motion for a new trial was denied, and judgment directed to be entered in the verdict.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The following bankruptcy business was disposed of on Saturday:

Messrs. L. Patterson & Co., of Allegheny City, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Jos. S. Bayard, of Greene county, was this morning adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of the First National bank of Waynesburg, and the matter referred to Register Knox.

The Mechanics' Savings Bank, of this city, filed a denial of the allegations contained in the petition in bankruptcy of James Sheidle, and demand a jury trial, which was granted, and trial takes place next term.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

No business of public interest was transacted in this court on Saturday. Following is the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

King et al. vs. McClurg.
Cuthbert vs. Matthews.
Rawland vs. Garrison et al.
Confried vs. Gilmore.
Hatch and wife vs. Dravo.
McClelland vs. Robinson. Rea & Co.
Miller et al. vs. Hammett.
Barton vs. Simmonds.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Francis H. Hoffman filed a petition in divorce from his wife, Lena Hoffman, on the ground of cruel treatment and infidelity. Subpœna awarded.

J. B. Kistler filed a petition for a writ of *de lunatic-inquirendo*, to inquire into the mental condition of Eliza Elliot, a sister-in-law of the petitioner, who is alleged to be so deprived of her reason and understanding as to be unable to govern herself and to manage her affairs. Petition granted, and a writ issued to Louis A. Heidelburg, Esq., returnable on the first Monday of March.

In the case of Barton & Keeney vs. Robert Young, a motion was made by plaintiffs' counsel for a new trial and allowed by the Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Jamison vs. the P. and C. R. R. Co.
Scheffner vs. P., V. and C. R. R. Co.
Clark vs. Hertz et al.
Wilhelm vs. P., V. and C. R. R. Co.
The Com. for use, vs. Herriot et al.
Neil, trustee vs. P., V. & C. R. R. Co.
O'Brien vs. McCaulley.
M'Neill & Bro, vs. Foster & Struthers.
Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
Hendrickson vs. Rees.
Blood vs. Lewis.
O'Brien vs. Rhodes.
Hill vs. Coulter.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Sentences were passed in this court, on Saturday, as follows:

S. A. Fields, alias Henry M. Rushing, who is said to be a preacher, and whose real name is Collins, had plead guilty to three indictments; for obtaining property under false pretences, fraudulently selling a railroad pass, and misdemeanor, was first called. On the two first named indictmens he was sentenced on each one year to the work-house, and on the misdemeanor he was directed to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Tony Wirtz, who plead guilty to larceny on oath of James R. Snively, was sentenced to the Workhouse for nine months.

Isaac Jones, found guilty of larceny on oath of R. Lee France, paymaster of the P. & C. R. R., was sentenced to the workhouse for four months. On an indictment for false pretenses he was sentenced six months to the same institution, and for fraudulently making a written instrument, a further sentence of one year was added.

Lewis Stare, who plead "*nolo contendere* to malicious mischief on oath of Cohn Gansler, was fined $100 and sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days.

James Dillon, found guilty of assault with intent to rob James R. Porter, was sentenced to the workhouse for eighteen months.

Martin Ludwig, who plead guilty to an indictment for fornication and bastardy, on oath of Christine Gemer, was fined $20 and directed to pay the prosecutrix $40, and $5 per week for the support and maintenance of the child for five years, and to give bail in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of the order.

Conrad Rosenbaugh, found guilty of assault and battery on Mary F. Stewart, was fined $5 and costs.

Alexander Swords, found guilty of larceny on oath of James Owens, and recommended to mercy, was sentenced to the Workhouse for nine months.

John McBane, of the Seventeenth ward, who plead *nollo contendere* to an inditment for selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and costs.

Cornelius Burns, found guilty of aiding and abetting a larceny from the person of James Nolan, was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for two years and nine months. The accused was recommended to the mercy of the court.

Caspar Graff, who plead guilty to larceny on oath of John M. Shafer, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Frank Moree, found guilty of larceny on oath of Alexander Dickson, was sentenced to the Workhouse for nine months.

THE BRAUNLEIN MURDER.

The case of Lizzie Schuettler, for the murder of old Mrs. Braunlein, will be called in this court, at ten o'clock this morning.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting—The Librarian's Report—Election of Officers.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association was held on Saturday evening, at the rooms of the association on Penn avenue. The election for officers for the ensuing year took place from four to eight P. M., and at the close of the business meeting the result was announced. There were two tickets in the field, as follows:

Regular—President, J. Bowman Sweitzer; Treasurer, Wm. N. Riddle; Directors, Wm. L. Chalfant, Chas. Evans, Cyrus Clarke, Jr.; Auditor, Wm. Thaw, Jr.

Independent—President, Malcolm Hay; Treasurer, Wm. N. Riddle; Directors, Wm. L. Chalfant, Lewis McIntosh, Henry B. Waring; Auditor, Wm. Thaw, Jr.

The entire "regular" ticket was elected. Sweitzer got 235 votes, Hay 187. Riddle was elected treasurer unanimously, receiving 359 votes. Chalfant obtained 413 votes for director, Clarke 229, and Evans 226; Waring received 188 votes, and McIntosh 193, Wm. Thaw received 413 votes for auditor.

The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were read and ordered to be printed, from which the following information is obtained: The present number of annual members is 1,053; life membership, 28, and honorary membership, 7, making a total of 1,088. Although the report shows an increase of sixteen members, it falls below the anticipations of the Librarian, as the result of the year's work. Owing to the late financial derangement, many whose terms expired have declined to renew their subscriptions, while others promise to do so during the current year.

According to the report there were in the library 12,764 volumes, of which number there were added during the year 285 volumes by donation, &c. The number of volumes bound was 476. Whole number of volumes drawn from the library during the year was 227,980.

The finances of the association are also in a flourishing condition. The total receipts from all sources were over $7,176 00, and expenditures aggregated $6,000, leaving a balance in the treasury of about $1,294 43.

Sanitary.

The Board of Health held a meeting Saturday afternoon, at which a committee was appointed to go to Washington City, as delegates to a national convention of health boards, to be held in that city on the 25th inst. The committee consists of Messrs. Arnholt, Arthurs, Edwards, Gilmore, Hays, Snively (the Board of Health physician), and Crosby Gray, the Health officer. It is understood that Dr. Gross, chairman of the board, will also attend.

This committee has been appointed in compliance with a request of the Board of Health of the District of Columbi, which has for some time taken an interest in the matter, sending out circulars to the health boards of all the cities of the Union, requesting that committees be appointed to attend the contemplated meeting.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Attendance in December—Additional Commercial Teacher Chosen.

The High School Committee of the Central Board of Education met on Saturday, when Professor Jillson, principal, presented a report of the attendance for the month of December, 1873, from which we condense the average attenddance as follows:

Academical Department—Males 109, females 90; total 199.
Normal Department—Females 57.
Commercial Department—Males 63.
Grand total—Males 173, Females 147.

The principal reports that during the past month five candidates were examined for admission to the normal department, of whom four were admitted. Sixteen were examined for admittance to the commercial department and twelve admitted. He reports it absolutely necessary to have the additional teacher authorized by the Board in the commercial department.

The committee decided to recommend to the Central Board the election of John J. Hill as an assistant teacher in the Commercial department at a salary of $40 per month. Mr. Hill is a graduate of the academical department and is now the most advanced and competent scholar in the department in which he is to be engaged.

The committee transacted some routine business not of public interest after which a list of books, prepared by the faculty, to be purchased for the library, was examined. The subject will be further considered at a future meeting.

United States Local Inspectors' Report.

The annual report of the United States Local Inspectors of Pittsburgh shows that this is the third port of entry in the country.

The following figures show the number of boats inspected here during the year, together with the tonnage of the same, and the licenses granted:

	No.	Tonnage.
Passenger steamers	11	4,791 39
Ferry boats	9	849 93
Towing boats	117	86,062 06
Freight boats	9	2,309 33
Totals	146	92,962 61

The following licenses were granted during the same period:

Masters	193
Mates	114
Pilots	133
First engineers	179
Second engineers	92
Total	711

During the year nine boats were out of service and twenty-two new ones were built. One life was lost, by the sinking of the Fred. Wilson, which is the first death officially reported at this port as the result of sinking, collision, burning or explosion of any boat, for the past four years.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CITY Councils to-day.

THE Board of Revisors will come together to-day to "equalize" for 1874.

The murderer Slevin is reported as having been seen on the Chartiers railroad, near Cross creek.

BISHOP KERFOOT yesterday administered the rites of Confirmation at St. Mark's church, South Eighteenth street.

THE most harmless young men in the city are those who carry concealed weapons about their persons and make a boast of it.

MCCANDLESS Lodge No. 390, A. Y. M., will meet this day at 12:30 P. M., to attend the funeral of their late brother John Moore.

A MAN named McNeill, while attempting to light a cigar from a street lamp, in Allegheny, on Saturday evening, fell to the ground and had three of his ribs broken.

THE communication of "Miner," in reply to Mr. Wagner, is declined, for the reason that the points discussed by them have been mainly covered in Mr. Archbold's letter.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred yesterday morning in the roof of No. 248 Fifth avenue, which was soon extinguished by the Relief company (No. 9), of the fire department. No alarm was given.

THE citizens in the neighborhood of Twenty-eighth and Carson street, South Side, complain that a number of dead dogs are allowed to decompose in that neighborhood on the surface of the ground.

A BRAKEMAN named John Shackley had two of his fingers taken off Saturday evening, by having his hand caught between the bumpers of two freight cars, at the Allegheny outer depot of the Fort Wayne road.

A YOUNG MAN residing at Mt. Oliver, South Side, recently purchased a lot in the township, and during the hard rains of the past week became so fearful of the elements flooding it away that he secured the services of a carpenter to box it up.

A CHILD of Mrs. Caldwell, a resident of Lacock street, Allegheny, about six years old, was severely scalded on the foot Saturday evening. The child accidentally upset a tea kettle filled with boiling water, which had been left on the cooking stove.

AT the St. Bridget's church fair, now in progress, it is proposed to offer a mammoth cake to be contested for by the printers of the various newspaper offices of the city. The idea is a good one, and will no doubt create amusement and bring in a handsome sum of money.

MR. THOMAS TELFORD, well known in this city, especially among the newspaper fraternity, but now of Philadelphia, has just purchased a handsome residence in Vineland, New Jersey. Mr. Telford is engaged on the *Centennial Exposition Journal* and the *Evening Herald*, Philadelphia. We are pleased to hear of his prosperity.

ANOTHER case of poisoning from green zephyr has come to light in this city. A young lady was engaged in making a mat, and when she replenished her needle, bit off the thread. She had a small blister on her lips, and through this medium the poisonous dye reached her blood. Her face became much swollen—so much so as to close her eyes. This continued for several days, causing the lady's friends much anxiety; but the swelling finally subsided, and the patient is now nearly entirely recovered.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, held in Cleveland last week, the following directors were elected: J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; John C. Trevor, New York; S. J. Tilden, New York; Charles Lauier, New York; George W. Cass, New York; Isaac Kip, New York; Larz Anderson, Cincinnati; J. V. Painter, Cleveland; James F. Clark, Cleveland; R. P. Ranney, Cleveland.

ON FRIDAY last, David Sloss, connected with Rhodes's brewery of this city, his brother, John Sloss, of Mercer, and Mr. Mitchell, of Mercer, attempted to cross the Shenango river in an impromptu ferry constructed by themselves, the bridge at that point where they were crossing having been swept away by the high water. Before reaching the other side the ferry was swamped, and all were precipitated into the stream. David Sloss and Mr. Mitchell succeeded in reaching the shore, but John Sloss drowned. The deceased was a coal dealer in Mercer, and was one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the county.

OHIO NEWS.

Typhoid fever of a very malignant type, is very prevalent in Holmes county.

An Idaho man bought a turkey for each poor family in Massillon, on New Year's day.

The stockholders of the Massillon Coal and Iron Company met at their office on Monday last, and elected the following Board of Directors, to serve one year: Clement Russell, John E. McLain, Alanson Rawson, Joseph Coleman, James Bayliss, Wm. F. Ricks and P. G. Albright.

The spire of St. Malachi's church, in Cleveland, which is two hundred and forty-three feet high, is to have an illuminated cross, to be lighted up on special occasions. People with shaky nerves will be comforted to know that the lighting is to be done by electricity.

We have recently been informed of the death of an old Ohio pioneer, Swayne Pierce, of West Unity, Williams county, Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800; emigrated to Ohio in 1833, and died November 1st, 1873.

A Sandusky man has evidently gone "long" in fuel, since he advertises "bituminous and anthracite coal and wood, cord length or sawed."

Governor Noyes considered about three hundred applications for pardons from the penitentiary during the last year, and pardoned twenty-nine.

Miss Bell Albert, of New Philadelphia, whose one eye was seriously injured by an accident some time since, is in danger of total blindness now, caused by the ball of the well eye being penetrated by a piece of a needle that broke when she was sewing.

Examination by the Commissioners of Richland county, into the recent defalcation of the County Treasurer, shows an apparent default

of	$146,145
Found in vault, vouchers and money	34,733
Missing	$111,512
Notes of money loaned in hands of attorney.	60,000
Money carried off	$ 51,512
Of the notes that will be lost	40,000
Bondsmen in for	$ 91,512

The proportion of each bondsman will be about $13,000, which all, or nearly all, will be able to meet, but some it will take all.

Wool now sells readily in Cambridge at fifty cents.

The cost in the case of Irwin G. Porter, recently tried for murder, amounted to $3,500.

The people of Cardington want the county seat of Morrow county removed from Mount Gilead to their town.

Monthly temperance meetings are being held in different places in Columbiana county.

Judge Cowen, of St. Clairsville, gives it as his opinion that the Ohio Constitutional Convention will not get through with its labors in time to submit the new Constitution at the April election. He favors submitting it at a special election. He also thinks it possible that the convention will adopt an article in favor of biennial elections.

Subscription papers are being circulated in Wayne to raise funds to rebuild the First Congregationalist Church which was burned down on the 16th of December.

The Painesville *Telegraph* states that the first appropriation for a government harbor on Lake Erie was for that at Fairport. A petition was circulated in 1825, and in 1826 $1,000 were appropriated; $4,000 more were appropriated at the next session of Congress.

The Cardington *Independent* says fifty law suits have been commenced for the recovery of subscription stock subscribed to the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railway.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, generally clear or fair weather will prevail, with fresh and brisk southwesterly and northwesterly winds, lower temperature and rising barometer. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather with area of light snow, fresh to brisk westerly winds and low temperature. For the Upper Lake region and thence westward to Iowa and Minnesota, very cold and generally clear weather during Monday the winds in these districts gradually backing to southwesterly, with rising temperature. For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, and thence westward to Missouri and Arkansas, but slight cloudiness will prevail, with temperature below freezing, the barometer in these districts continuing high, with northerly winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower temperature, with variable winds and increasing cloudiness.

Midnight Bulletin.

JANUARY 11, 1874—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	27	N. W.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	11	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	17	N.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	29	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	40	N. E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	61	Calm.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	21	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	22	N. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	24	N. W.	Clear.
LaCrosse	14	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	3	S. W.	Clear.

CRIMES.

A Little War—One Killed and Two Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, January 10, 1874.

Two brothers, named Andy and Henry Harmon, entered the saloon of Henry Hess in the northeast part of the city last night and abused the saloon keeper's wife, when Hess seized a sword in one hand and a revolver in the other and attacked them. Andy Harmon was mortally wounded and the other two slightly.

Two more Bank Irregulators.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., January 10, 1874.

Col. T. N. Stillwell, President of the First National bank of this city, was indicted today by the grand jury of Madison county, and is under arrest for embezzlement of the funds of said bank. A. B. Kline, cashier, has left for parts unknown.

Suicide of a Merchant on his Father's Grave.

ALBANY, January 10.—John M. Clapp, of the firm of Clapp and Co., of Salem, committed suicide there to-day, on the grave of his father.

Railroad Agent's Embarrassment.

CHICAGO, January 10.—This forenoon, in the Superior Court, the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company petitioned for an attachment against the property of Rush R. Sloan, in Sandusky, on a claim of $50,000 for moneys received by him when acting as agent for the company.

STATE NEWS.

Lancaster county has 304 soldiers' orphans under the care of the State.

The Pennsylvania Poultry Society will hold an exhibition in the Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia, commencing January 26, and continuing all the week.

On the 6th inst., the Commissioners of Montgomery county received fifty dollars conscience money, the first ever paid back in the history of the county.

The regular annual meeting of the State Editorial Association will be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 28th of January, 1874. The abolition of free passes will probably cause the attendance to be much smaller than usual.

In Bucks county the cost of raising oats, yielding 80 bushels to the acre, is said to be 25 cents per bushel; 60 bushels to the acre, 30 cents per bushel; 40 bushels to the acre, 42 cents per bushel, and 30 bushels to the acre, 50 cents per bushel. The crop is considered a paying one, though very exhaustive to the soil.

The Berks county prison inspectors having allowed a couple of prisoners tobacco, it turns out that by a State statute convicts are not to be permitted to chew or smoke unless under the special direction of an attending physician.

John McMahon, a lad aged ten years, left his home in Driftwood, Elk county, on Monday, the 22d of December, 1873. The boy is tall for his age, light complected, and has a scar on the left cheek. Any information of the whereabouts of the boy will be thankfully received by his father, Michael McMahon.

During a revival meeting in the German Methodist church, Pottstown, a lad named Thomas J. Strohl was appointed to report the names of the rowdies who disturbed the services. Thomas performed his work so well that the roughs severely beat him when they afterward met him on the street.

The family of a man named Edward Kelly, in the lower part of Falls township, Bucks county, was recently attacked with small-pox. The disease, which was of a very violent type, ran through the whole family. A young man who was on a visit there was also attacked with it. Two of the children died, but the rest of the family have recovered. There have been no other cases in that neighborhood, and it is not known how it originated.

The Jersey Shore *Herald* learns that the Nippenose Manufacturing Company have produced to this writing, 10,000 yards cassimeres; 75,000 yards flannels; 30,000 pounds yarn; consuming 70,000 pounds wool. They are now running on three-quarter time, but will start up full time on the first of February next. Sooner, if trade warrants it.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Jacob Deboj died in Barr township, near Carrolltown recently. His age was one hundred and eight years, and he fought as a conscript under Napoleon Bonaparte. Mrs. Sheehan, of Cambria borough, is now the oldest person living in the county. Her age is one hundred and six years, and she is still comparatively active.

The Columbia Steel and Iron Company's works at Columbia were closed on last Saturday, by the Sheriff at the instance of Maitland, Audenried & Co., of Philadelphia.

H. W. Tindle, Harrisburg merchant, has been committed to prison in default of $16,000 bail, to answer the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Under the fish law a man named William S. Snyder was arrested at Sunbury, recently, for catching salmon, contrary to law. He was fined $70 and costs.

There is but a single district in the State of Pennsylvania that has not now in operation a system of common schools—the small district of Overfield, in the county of Wyoming. In 1864 there were twenty-four such recusant districts.

Schall & Co.'s rolling mill, at Norristown, has resumed again, running night and day.

Williamsport has a "last man" association that is sixteen years old. It started with five members and no deaths have yet occurred.

The Birdsboro Iron Foundry will be sold at public sale on Saturday, January 17.

A Pottstowner settled a hearty supper and settled himself by topping off with 182 oysters on the shell.

Many of the farmers predict an entire failure of the fruit crop this year.

Reading nail mill hands are on a strike.

During 1873 Lock Haven shipped 47,322,900 feet of lumber.

Doylestown has subscribed $21,000 for a market house, hall, etc.

Tioga county striking miners are being assisted pecuniarily by their friends in Schuylkill.

Reading covers an area of nearly six miles.

The new Methodist Episcopal church at Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, was dedicated on Sunday (11th inst.)

On Wednesday night last the stage from Bernville to Reading was upset and tumbled down a steep embankment, causing serious injury to several of the passengers.

The Reading *Eagle* thus heads a notice of a sermon by "the Theodore Tilton, of Reading:" "Brother Radcliffe on the War Path—He Flourishes His Tomahawk in the Pulpit, and Sees Hell Fire in the Daily Press—A Pitfall of Danger Through Gold-rimmed Spectacles—The War!"

Rev. Gustavus Schultz, the oldest man in Lycoming county, died at his residence in Blooming Grove, on Friday morning. He was born in Warsaw, Poland, on the 30th of June, 1779, and had attained the ripe age of ninety-five years, six months and nine days.

A Lycoming county man deals death and destruction to game with a gun which has seen service for seventy-seven years.

A young woman named Miller died suddenly in Jersey Shore on the 4th inst., and under such circumstances as to arouse suspicion of foul play.

The workmen in the furnaces at Brady's Bend have been promised their "back-pay" within a few days, and the people in that place are jubilant.

J. H. Keinard walked from Churchtown, Lancaster county, to Reading, a distance of sixteen miles, in three hours and a quarter.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: We were informed yesterday that there was never so much cash locked up in our banks before as there is at the present time. In one bank, yesterday, we were shown a pile of money amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars.

A Quaker and a Methodist were recently married in Berks county, in a Methodist church, by two Presbyterian ministers, with two Methodist ministers in the pulpit. Anti-sectarian we would call that marriage.

Three homicides are now confined in the Chester county prison—William E. Udderzook, convicted of murdering Winfield S. Goss, near Penningtonville, Chester county; Daniel Jonas, charged with killing Jacob Johnson, in Highland township, and Henry Richards, who shot Samuel Harris, at Valley Forge on the 9th of December, causing wounds of which Harris died on Tuesday, December 30. The parties in the two last cases—Daniel Jones and his victim, and Henry Richards and the man he killed—were colored people. In the case of Richards, a *habeas corpus* is to be asked for in order to have him admitted to bail. It is claimed that he killed Harris, who was his son-in-law, in self defense.

Dr. Coppee, of the Lehigh University, has been appointed one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Four Farmers' Granges were organized in Chester county during the past week.

On last Sabbath, says the West Chester *News*, Mr. J. McFarlan, residing near Downingtown, witnessed a desperate, and what may be safely termed, novel conflict, while traveling on the Horse Shoe Pike, near Guthrieville. He first observed a large chicken hawk darting to the ground and repeatedly rising to the air. Upon his arriving closer to the scene, he was surprised at seeing a large blacksnake curled up in a fighting attitude, and as best he could, defending himself against the attacks of the hawk. The conflict continued half an hour, terminating in favor of the bird of prey, which, having killed the snake, seized it in his talons and bore him off, no doubt for a feast. The bird showed signs of being wounded, and Mr. McFarlan states that it was with no little difficulty it managed to bear away its well earned prize. The moral to snakes herein revealed is, that they have no business to be out at this season of the year.

Railroad Prospects.

According to the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* the chances for the year 1874 in the way of railroad extension are favorable for a greater mileage than seems at present to be generally expected, the reason being that the panic has destroyed a much smaller aggregate of the floating capital of the community than was supposed, and none at all of the fixed capital. As regards the defaulting companies and the vast depreciation of shares and bonds, the *Chronicle* thinks that more than half the losses will soon be made good, and that the investments are only temporarily unproductive, as we see that already the ravages of the panic are being very rapidly repaired by the natural recuperative powers. It says that the railroad men expect two years at least to elapse before the present ease in the money market is at all likely to be seriously compromised, whence some activity in railroads is looked for, although it will be chiefly confined to the completion of the best and soundest enterprises that are in progress, and little new work will be done. The excessive character of the Western railroad system, its unproductiveness, and the number of defaulting companies there will militate against any new work in that section. The system has about culminated in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Southern railroad investments are in even worse repute. It is, however, impossible to predict the future course of railway enterprise in the Republic.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—River reached forty-eight feet at noon; commenced falling at 3 P. M. Arrived—Tom Sherlock, Warner, New Orleans; Pat Rogers, Memphis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.—River still rising, and at 6 P. M. the marks showed twenty feet in canal, and eighteen feet in pass. Arrived—Patrick Rogers, Memphis; Indiana, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Indiana, New Orleans; Patrick Rogers, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Memphis. Weather fair and pleasant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 11.—River still rising, with thirty-one feet two inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Arrived—Colossal, Keokuk. Departed—Wild Duck, Pittsburgh. River falling slowly. Clear, cold and freezing, but no ice running.

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is connected by street cars with the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

Ginger Ale on Draught.

Ginger Ale on Draught.
Ginger Ale on Draught.

A pleasant and refreshing winter beverage that gives a glow and warmth to the entire system unequaled by any other drink. It will relieve a sore throat and cure a cold, and is destined to be the most popular beverage known. We have spared neither pains or expense in the preparation of this article, which is in strict accordance with the most celebrated receipt. Drop in at the COMMERCIAL Drug Store, opposite the Postoffice, and try a glass. "It cheers, but does not inebriate."

McCLARREN & McKENNAN.

We are also prepared to sell to drawers of soda water the genuine "*Ext. of Ginger Ale*," from which the above is made.

MARRIED:

GERWIG—BECKERT—On Thursday evening, January 8th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Troy, Reserve township, by the Rev. Carl Schilling, Mr. NICHOLAS J. H. GERWIG, of Allegheny City, and ANNIE MARY, youngest daughter of Frederick Beckert, of Mount Troy.

DIED:

BREWERTON—On Sunday morning, January 11th, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock, ABRAHAM BREWERTON, aged thirty-one years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 First avenue, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

[Chicago and Cincinnati papers please copy.]

DICKEY—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, January 11, 1874, at the residence of his step son, G. W. Jones, No. 55 Robinson street, Allegheny, ROBERT J. DICKEY, in the seventy seventh year of his age.

Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his step-son. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[New York papers please copy.]

MOORE—On Sabbath morning, January 11th, 1874, at 2.15 o'clock, JOHN MOORE, SR., in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Butler Street M. E. Church, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms ...

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

TO *Cash Buyers* OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and
68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
4p

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES, AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.
MWF

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

JAVA, Wed., Dec. 24	ALGERIA, Wed., Jan. 14
CUBA, Wed., Dec. 31	RUSSIA, Wed., Jan. 21
CALABRIA, Wed., Jan. 7	JAVA, Wed., Jan. 28

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
N. B.—Cabin plans on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.
MISS CLARA MORIS
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, January 12th, 1874, George Fawcett Rowe's new play, entitled the
GENEVA CROSS.
Gabrielle..........................Miss Clara Moris.
New Scenery, Music, Military Effects, Tableaux, &c., &c.
Saturday—Last Moris Matinee—GENEVA CROSS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS..........Stage Manager
TO-NIGHT—The Statue Queen, Miss MAUDE GRAY, as the Statue of the Period; Flora McDonald, Mazora Arnoldi, Smith and Waldron, Peter Cannon, King Sarbaro, &c., &c.
Ladies' Matinee on Wednesday and Saturday.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of KING SARBARO.

AMERICAN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

POSTPONEMENT!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.
Over a Million in Bank!!
Success Assured!
A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN
On Tuesday, 31st of March, Next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS,

And have a great many agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS.

Only 60,000 Tickets have been issued and

12,000 Cash Gifts,
$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders.

The Tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, All Cash, amounting to	$1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $50; Halves, $25; Tenths, or each coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. MTH

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works
ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL, CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES, ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
82 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CHICAGO, ILL., No. 28 UNION BUILDING,
December 16, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until, and opened at, 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, January 15, 1874, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies on the Missouri river, between Sioux City, Iowa, or Yankton, D. T., (as principal starting point), and Fort Benton, M. T., and separate proposals will also be received for transportation between Bismarck (at the N. P. R. R. crossing of Missouri river), or Fort Abraham Linc. In, D. T., as principal starting point, and Fort Benton, from March 20th to October 31st, 1874.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000), executed in legal form by two or more responsible persons (certified as fully responsible by a Judge or Clerk of a United States District Court), guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished immediately by him in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000), for the faithful fulfillment of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

List of specifications and requirements for the information of bidders, form of contract to be entered into in case of award, and form of proposal, can be had by application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, Missouri; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Omaha, Nebraska, or Sioux City, Iowa; and no bid will be entertained unless accompanied by, and based upon, the list of specifications and requirements and form of contract referred to.

Moreover, no bid will be entertained, under any circumstances, unless the bidder is present in person, or by duly authorized agent or attorney, at the opening of the bids, and is then and there prepared to show that he is fully able to carry out the contract in all respects if awarded to him.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on the "Missouri River," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., January 8, 1874.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this Office until the 16TH INST., inclusive, FOR MAKING AND ALTERING CASES in the Prothonotary's Office.

For information regarding the same, apply at the office of the County Commissioners.

HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style.
Charges moderate.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAMES W. DRAPE & CO.
VALUABLE
Dwellings and Lots
FOR SALE,
In All Parts of Our Twin Cities, on Reasonable Terms.
SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY can be secured at a Bargain.
MONEY TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage.
Apply to
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
47½ Federal street, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AVENUE
AND
WOOD STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A sale in partition in the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.

3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings, 20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied as stores.

2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots,) with buildings.

3 Lots, 18 feet each front on Wood street, near Fourth avenue, 90 feet deep, with five story buildings, occupied as business houses, with Hall above. Known as Lafayette Hall.

1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories, building occupied as offices.

To Capitalists or Business Men here is one of the best chances that has been offered for a long time to make a good investment that will pay largely on the amount invested, at the same time the property is increasing in value, as all who know the property know it to be among the most valuable in the city.

It will be sold at a reasonable price and on good terms to close up the estate. Apply to

HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
83 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lots
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, and within five minutes' walk of station.
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
Or W. G. WHITE,
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., (late Wayne), 21 feet front by 69 feet depth. One of the best business locations in the city. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. McCRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROBERT WRAY, 132 Webster avenue. tf

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, November 2d, 1873, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, at 2:50 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., New York 7:35 p. m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:20 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p. m., Philadelphia 2:50 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m., Baltimore 2:25 a. m., Washington 6:13 a. m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:40 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:15 a. m., Philadelphia 8:00 a. m., New York 11:55 a. m.

Fast Line daily, at 7:50 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 5:00 a. m., Philadelphia 9:10 a. m., New York 12:35 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 a. m., Washington 10:35 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:05, 10:20, 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:10, and 11:20 p. m. Sunday, 12:40 p. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., 4:50, 5:30 and 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 9:20 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........2:40 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........3:50 p. m.

Trains arrive at Union Depot as follows:—

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Mail Train daily, except Monday..........1:20 a. m.
Fast Line daily, except Monday..........1:55 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday..........8:10 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily..........9:20 a. m.
Pacific Express daily..........1:55 p. m.
Way Passenger daily..........8:20 p. m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:40 and 8:25 a. m., 1:20, 2:40, and 5:45 p. m. Sunday, 10:00 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:40 and 9:00 a. m., 6:45, 7:25, and 11:10 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation..........4:45 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation..........10:15 a. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler..........6:35 a. m.
Express, connecting for Butler..........2:15 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation....9:30 a. m. and 4:17 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 3:05 and 6:10 p. m. Sunday, 12:50 p. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........10:40 a. m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot:—

Express, connecting from Butler..........10:20 a. m.
Mail Train, connecting from Butler..........5:40 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation...8:20 a. m. and 2:25 p. m.
Springdale Accom., 6:50 a. m. and 6:05 p. m. Sunday, 9:50 a. m.
Fairview Accommodation..........12:50 p. m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, January 12, 1874, Two Through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
Buffalo Express	7:00 a m	9:45 p m
Soda Works Accommod'n	9:40 a m	8:20 a m
Day Express		5:50 p m
Brady's Bend Accommodat'n	12:10 p m	10:10 a m
Night Express	3:25 p m	
Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	9:10 a m
Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	2:05 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:20 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays, to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sundays.

Brady's Bend accommodation makes close connections at Red Bank Junction with trains on Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville and intermediate stations.

Buffalo Express runs through to Buffalo, Night Express to Oil City.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 76 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after DECEMBER 14, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Clev & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Chicago Express	11:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex.	7:13 a m	Cleveland Ex	3:53 p m
Chicago Express	10:13 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	2:13 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:48 p m
Pacific Express	2:28 p m	Oh & St Louis Ex	7:23 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Cleve & Whg Ex	7:03 p m
Erie and WrnEx	4:38 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Express	11:43 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Beaver Falls	8:13 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac.	1:28 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."

ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1873, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac.	6:40 a m
Through mail to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 a m	McKeesport Ac.	7:30 a m
Mixed way	9:15 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac	10:50 a m	Trough Ex.	9:05 a m
Connellsv'e Ac.	3:25 p m	Connellsv'e Ac.	11:00 a m
McKeesport Ac	4:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:10 p m
West Newton Ac	5:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:05 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac.	6:15 p m
Through Ex to Wash. & Balt.	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac.	7:35 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through mail	9:40 p m
*W.Newton ChT	12:45 p m	*W.Newton ChT	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday.
Express Trains daily.
Pullman Palace sleeping Cars.
Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.
General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH, Genl. Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at Depot, 226 Carson street, South Pittsburgh, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Homestead Ac.	5 50 a m	Homestead Ac.	6 55 a m
Monongahela Ac	8 05 a m	Monongahela Ex.	8 38 a m
Elizabeth Ac.	11:00 a m	Elizabeth Ac.	2 15 p m
Monongahela Ex	4 00 p m	Monongahela Ac	5 10 p m
Homestead Ac.	6 15 p m	Homestead Ac.	7 25 p m

Church Train leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8 00 a. m., stopping at all points for passengers, and reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1 00 p. m., arriving at Monongahela City at 3 05 p. m.

Passengers to Pittsburgh furnished with Transfer Passes on Birmingham and Ormsby Passenger Railways.

Monthly Commutation School and Family Tickets to all points.

JOHN. M. BYERS,
Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after NOVEMBER 2d, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:18 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	Washington Ac.	8:18 a m
Washington Ac.	8:48 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:53 a m
Pacific Express	9:53 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	12:03 p m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Southern Ex.	2:58 p m	Washington Ac.	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	6:13 p m
Washington Ac.	5:01 p m	Fast Line	7:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Southern Ex.	12:28 a m
Sunday Ch train	12:48 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Southern Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.
E. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.,
Wholesale
Drugs and Oils
195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

Get the Best
HOWE STANDARD
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures.
Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.